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## Selected Story.

### Miss Brown's Fortune.

#### A Charming Story.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER XI.

There came one hot glaring August day. All Millchester people who could afford it, and were not kept in the town by business, had left it fully six weeks ago, and gone to summer lodgings, or seaside watering places, or on foreign rambles. Mrs. Lorimer had gone away too, though she hardly needed to leave Elm Grove for health or comfort, but she found it convenient to go away, particularly as she had succeeded in persuading her brother to take a holiday, and come with her. She would not have gone herself and left him in Priscilla's neighborhood. Men were very obstinate when they made up their minds to a thing, and having once made up his mind to marry his cousin, Robert might be strangely and perversely bent on carrying out his intention. However, Mrs. Lorimer, to her great satisfaction, managed to induce him to bear her company in her trip to Scarborough with less difficulty than she expected. The truth was that Mr. Dixon himself was not sorry to have an excuse for keeping away for a time from Millchester. His heart smote him sometimes when he returned of an evening to his home, and thought of poor Priscilla sitting lonely and neglected in her lodging; only, he could not invite her to Elm Grove while his sister was so opposed to her coming, unless he fairly showed that he was determined on renewing his proposal; and he had decided on waiting for Major Fortescue's return before doing so. So, in the meantime, he was rather glad to leave home altogether, thus avoiding both the risk of showing attention to Priscilla, and the uncomfortable feeling that he was neglecting her.

She knew they were gone, and she, too, was glad of it. She would not be troubled with any visitors now. So much the better, she said to herself. Yet she could not help thinking of what Mrs. Lorimer's own plan for this very summer had been. "You have never been abroad, Priscilla," she had said to her one day, during that last visit of hers to Elm Grove. "This summer we will go—you and I, and Robert. You would like to see Switzerland, wouldn't you? We will go there. Of course you won't think of remaining all the summer in Millchester." And Priscilla had caught eagerly at the idea, and her head had been full of their projected travels, until she had been startled out of her pleasant anticipations by the shock of Mr. Dixon's proposal.

"Well, I might have gone to Switzerland this summer," she said to herself on this particular sultry, baking August day, as she looked out of her parlor window on the hot, grass-grown street. The tears came into her eyes for a minute, and a bitter, sore feeling to her heart. Both her cousins seemed to have forgotten how dull her summer here must be. Then she checked the resentful, regretful thought. "What do I want? I don't want to be with them; and I'm sure, I'm sure I don't wish I had acted differently. How could I have acted differently? I could not have acted differently, I could not have kept that money. How thankful I ought to be that I don't want it—that I have enough to live comfortably on without it. How much better off I am than many others." And she thought of a poor crippled invalid woman whom she used to visit, who had once seen better days, and was now dragging out the remainder of her life in a lodging poorer and more cheerless than her own. She determined that she would go and see her now.

She put on one of her oldest, shabbiest dresses, with a black shawl and an old straw bonnet, for she had to pass through a low crowded part of the town; and, taking a basket with some little delicacies for the invalid, set forth.

She paid a long visit to the sick woman, and came away at last, faint with the heat and the close stifling atmosphere of the room. As she came out into the street, she threw back her veil to get some fresh air. In doing so the basket slipped from her arm. Before she could stoop for it, a gentlemen passing had picked it up, and turned to give it to her. As he looked at her, he exclaimed: "Lily!"

The air had revived her, but she was a little giddy and confused, and at his exclamation she only looked at him wonderingly, without at once recognizing him. He saw that she did not, and his look of joy gave place to one of disappointment and pain. "I beg your pardon. You don't remember me!" he said, a little sadly and reproachfully.

Not remember him! No; she would perhaps scarcely have remembered his face at that moment. But how suddenly there flashed upon her the recollection of his voice—of that very tone, with its quiver of pain, which seemed to have echoed in her memory all these years.

"Mr. Lawrence!" she gasped; and the paleness fled from her face, and for a moment nearly all the beauty of its youth flashed back to it. "Oh, is it really you?" She held out her hand eagerly, readily, with a frank gladness very different from her usual shy reserve. But when she felt how warmly he had grasped it, she grew almost giddy again; and it was no wonder that in the surprise of a meeting so strange that she could hardly realise who it was with whom she now stood face to face, she scarcely knew what she was saying or doing.

"And is it really you!" he said, echoing her words. Then his eye glanced from her face to her dress, as if he expected to discover something from it, but in her agitation she did not notice this, and even if she had noticed it, she could not have understood the meaning of his glance. She did not know what an encouraging sight to him were her crapeless dress and her ordinary bonnet, or that he was saying to himself with a thrill of satisfaction: "She has left off her weeds!"

Then they walked on together, so as to get out of the dirty, noisy lane, and Miss Brown could hardly have told where she was and whither she was going. And he, too, thought he must be dreaming. Had he really found her again, he lost first love? Could this be her own actual self? He kept turning and looking at her. Yes, it was herself! Older, of course but how straight—how almost incredibly little changed! There was the same graceful figure—the same pale, fair skin, the same sweet eyes, even the same soft brown hair. It was the very "Lily" whom he had lost, and whom he had not thought to find again. For though in his heart he had kept so romantically faithful to the remembrance of his first love, he had been almost over careful to avoid indulging any romantic expectations of finding her unchanged. He believed that she had been married and widowed since he had seen her; and when he had dreamed, as for years he had done, of seeking her out, and once more trying to win her, he had never allowed himself to forget the changes which years must have brought to her as well as to himself. In spite of all such possible changes, he was sure that he had never seen any one who could be to him what she might be, if only he could persuade her to take him at last. But all the time he had been so cautiously and carefully picturing to himself something so faded, so old, so shorn of all girlish beauty, that now, when he saw her again, he could scarcely, in his first delighted surprise, see a wrinkle on her brow, or a gray hair mixed with the brown! And best of all, here was no broken-hearted, broken-spirited widow, clinging to the weeds and the memory of her first marriage. She was still in black, of course, but it looked very simple, unostentatious mourning, even to his unlearned eyes; and she had welcomed him with a smile of happiness—just such a smile as he used to love to watch for long ago.

"You haven't forgotten me, then, after all? I thought you had—at first," he said, "I should have known *you* anywhere. How long ago is it since—since—" He did not want to say "since we parted;" he did not want to remind her that she had once refused him.

"It is just one and twenty years since I saw you," she said simply, looking at him with a look which said very plainly, "and I am very glad to see you again." He could scarcely believe in his good luck. She had even kept count, as he had done, of the time that had passed since they had met.

Perhaps not exactly "as he had done." But she was at least, not unwilling to look back on that last meeting. He thought more of this, however, afterwards. Just now his mind was full of the wonder and satisfaction of having found her again at all.

"To think of my meeting you!" he said, still looking at her, as if he were half-incredulous of the reality of her appearance. "And here, too, in this place—where I so little thought of finding any one whom I had ever seen before! And you! Do you know I was just going to start for Australia, "to look for you," was on his tongue, but he checked himself. He felt, even in his bewilderment, that he might be allowing himself to run too fast.

"Australia!" she repeated. And suddenly her heart seemed to die within her. So he was going out to Australia; he was not going to stay in Millchester. She had meant to ask him, chiefly for the sake of covering her own agitation and flurry, by getting him to talk of himself, what had brought him to Millchester, but now the word "Australia" seemed to choke her, and for a minute or two she could say no more.

"But are you really living here, in this town?" he continued. "Is it possible? Is your home here, after all?"

"Yes, my home is here," she replied, in a weary, absent tone, which sounded cold and discouraging to him. After a pause he asked: "And—for how long—since when have you lived here?"

"Since my sister's death." She spoke very low, and through the noise of the street, and the rumbling of carts and cabs, he could only indistinctly hear what she said. He fancied she was speaking of the death of her husband. After this they walked on for some minutes in silence. He, in his turn was somehow chilled and sobered now; and she was struggling with that almost overpowering feeling of disappointment which made her so nearly burst into tears. For a moment she had been thinking that she had got her old friend back again, the friend who seemed now almost like the only one she had ever had; and now she knew that it was only for that little moment. He was going away to the other side of the world, from which he seemed so suddenly to have come. He was going back to Australia—back, probably, to his home and family. As this last idea occurred to her, she made a desperate effort to rally her energies. She ought not to walk on silently beside him, as if they had time enough before them to say all that was to be said. He had asked about her home; she ought to ask about his. In a sort of agony of trepidation, she tried to frame some suitable question; before she could bring her lips to ask it, they had got to the street where she lived. She turned down it and he followed her. "Is it here where you live?" he asked.

"Yes, this is my house—my home, that is. Will—will you——" She stopped, blushing. It was so strange, so difficult for her to invite him, as a mere ordinary acquaintance, to enter her door.

"Thank you; I must not stop now," he said, with a strange, hasty abruptness which made her shrink back into herself, vexed that she had tried to detain him. "I am on my way to the station; I have to be in town this evening. I must say good-bye to you now." He held out his hand, and she instantly held out hers, interpreting his almost nervously hurried manner as meaning that he was impatient to be gone.

"Good-bye. I am very glad I have met you." And as she tried to say the conventional words with a smile, her heart died within her. Was it thus he had bidden her good bye one and twenty years ago? Perhaps the very smile, brave as it was, only made her eyes more wistfully sad, for suddenly he grasped her hand tight, and said with a kind of impatience: "Yes, I must go. It can't be helped. But I'll write—you'll let me write to you? And I'll—I'll see you again. I'll be here again this day week."

She could not have told how she answered him; she did not know how she got at last within her own door—only there she was, sitting again alone in her own parlor, and he was gone.

But had he not promised to see her again, and talked of writing to her?

CHAPTER XII.

But the week went on, and no letter came. At first, she did not wonder at this; she said to herself, when she thought quietly over their interview, that it was not likely that he would have time to go down to write a letter to her, and that he could only have spoken of doing so from an impulse of kindness, which made him wish to so in transparent embarrassment of their hurried parting. He seemed to be full of business, and he had told her that he was on the point of starting for Australia. Of course, it was possible that he might have some wish to hear more of her history during the last twenty years, and to tell her something more of his own than there had been time for in that brief, confused quarter of an hour. But if his business obliged him to return the following week to Millchester, it was not likely that he would give himself the trouble of writing what could more easily be talked of during an afternoon call.

In spite, however, of these reasonable reflections, she became depressed and disappointed as day after day passed and brought her no letter. Certainly, he had spoken of writing, and it was not like him—it used not to be like him, at least—to make empty promises. What if he equally failed to keep his promise of coming back to see her! When she thought of this possibility, she could almost have wished that they had not met again at all; for before that day she had been trying to feel contented, and to reconcile herself to the old weary life, and now it seemed as if the uphill work must be begun all over again. Would it not have been better for her not to have met him? Yet she could not quite agree to this. She could not help recollecting how he had called her "Lily," and how pleasant it had been to hear the old, half forgotten name; and she knew that it made her happier to think that he had met and remembered her, even though she might see no more of him.

During this week she got a letter from Mr. Dixon. He had been thinking that he would like to hear something of her. He had written, on some pretence of business, to Mr. Finch; but Mr. Finch had gone to London; and from him Mr. Dixon would hear nothing of Mr. Fortescue's proceedings, for Mr. Finch was now very cautious, and having had cause to distrust Mr. Dixon, he would not say more to him than he could help. Then he determined to write to Priscilla herself. He did so without letting his sister know of it, and he wrote his letter very skillfully and carefully, and much to his own satisfaction; for while he showed Priscilla that he was still interested in her and her affairs, he left it uncertain whether the interest was or was not purely cousinly. And he put his letter into the post one morning during his early walk, and then went home to breakfast with a comfortable certainty in his mind that he was keeping things in a convenient train for further action, according as might seem advisable.

His letter reached Miss Brown one evening towards the end of the week of waiting. She saw the postman coming down the street as she stood watching at her window; within the last few days she had taken to watching for him as she never used to watch before. She saw him cross the street, and come straight to the door; and before, in her flurry of hope and joy, she had remembered that she had more than one probable correspondent, a letter was brought her. She caught it up in nervous, trembling eagerness, and saw at once that it was from Robert Dixon.

In her first vexation, she did not open the letter for some moments; then, rebuked by a sense of duty, she opened it and read it through, but with so much impatience and wandering of mind, that it is to be feared she missed both the force and the delicacy of the elaborately turned sentences, and at the end preserved only a confused notion that Robert wrote less clever letters than she imagined. And then she threw it aside—no, she actually tore it up, a thing which she had never done with an unanswered letter in her life before. She hated the sight of that deceiving envelope, and made haste to get rid of it.

The next day was the one which Mr. Lawrence had spoken of as the day of his return to Millchester, the day on which he might come to call on her. She was wary now of allowing herself to expect anything, and she assured herself that she did not expect to see him. Yet she rose earlier than usual, pretending to herself that she did so on account of the extra fineness of the morning, and dressed herself very carefully, as for a great and festive day. She had been tempted to put on one of her handsome dresses, one of the rich silks that were lying carefully folded up in her drawers, and which she shrank from wearing as if they had been stolen goods. She took out a soft, glossy, violet silk, and held it up, and spread it out on her bed, and gazed at it admiringly, and remembered how becoming it used to be to her, and how well she had looked in it. Might she not put it on to-day? When he had met her, she had been so shabbily dressed; she must have looked so old and faded! She would not like him to preserve such a recollection of her. To-day, at least, she would like once more to look her very best.

No; it must not be. What right had she to deck herself out in costly silk and rich lace? She was very poor; and her natural good taste and sense of fitness, no less than her honesty, made the wearing of such dresses no longer possible to her. So, not without a pang of regret, she put the violet silk away again into its drawer, and put on a plain gray gown of some thin, soft stuff, which was indeed a better dress than her ordinary morning one, but still cheap, common and severely simple. And yet, what pains the arrangement of this unpretending robe cost her. How anxiously she scrutinized the set of her collar, and how often she tied and untied the ribbon which fastened it. Great searching of heart did even this poor little blue ribbon occasion her. Was it too girlish, too gay? Did it make her look as if she was trying to seem young and pretty again? She could quite recollect a certain muslin dress with a blue ribbon which she had worn on the very day that Charles Lawrence had told her of his love. Would he remember it? Would he think that she was trying to make him forget what a long time ago that was?

However, the ribbon held its place; and she went down to her parlor, and tried to make it look its best too; and blushing at her own extravagance, expended a shilling on a bunch of fresh roses for her table. She was half ashamed even of her flowers, and moved them about in a dozen ways before she was satisfied to leave them alone. And the day wore on, and the roses seemed to fade and grow scentless, and once, when she got up and looked at herself in the glass over the chimney-piece, she started more than pale and anxious was her look! She sat down on her chair, and turned her face in her hands, curious now was became of her cap and her ribbons. He was not coming; it was no use for her to sit there longer waiting for him. He was probably off on his journey to Australia, and without sending a line of farewell. Never in all her life had she felt so lonely and desolate as she felt just now!

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Miscellany.

### ANOTHER CURIOUS WILL.

#### Attempts to Heal Family Quarrels

Pittsburgh Correspondence of the New York Sun.

An important and interesting case, involving the bequest of property was decided yesterday in the Orphans' Court of this (Allegheny) county, on the petition of Mrs. Anges S. Kennedy, daughter and legatee of the late Thomas Clarke, who died in 1867, leaving an estate of $2,000,000 or more. This estate was divided about equally between his son, Charles J. Clarke, and Mrs. Kennedy. The deceased Clarke was sometimes eccentric and had but little confidence in his children's ability to spend his fortune properly, consequently he hedged his bequest around with a number of singular provisions, such as the following:

"I do hereby further order and direct that the executors, &c., shall procure out of my residuary estate for each and every child that may be born of my son, Charles S. Clarke, and my daughter, Agnes S. Kennedy, after the date of this my last will and testament, and before noon of the 4th day of April, 1883, the amount and value of $10,000 each."

The suit was instituted against the Trustees to obtain possession of all this residuary estate, which amounted, in June, 1868, to $230,000. Up to July 4, 1869, one son had been born to Agnes, and two to Charles, leaving a very large balance for which no provisions for distribution had been made in the will. The petitioner averred that she and the wife of Charles had passed that period of life when children were likely to be born to them. Hence, it was asked that a decree be granted ordering a distribution of the residuary estate prior to the expiration of the limitation of the will.

The Trustees registered the prayer of the petitioner, declaring that in no sense did any necessity exist for anticipating the wishes of the decedent, as they had already paid Mrs. Kennedy out of the funds in their hands about $20,000 annually for the support of her children, in addition to the amount she inherited in her own right.

The Court after hearing the arguments of a number of distinguished lawyers, including Judges Woodard and Black, refused to order the decree, and confirm the Trustees in the possession of the residuary estate, until it is seen whether any more children are born prior to April 4, 1883.

Another singular provision of the will was that the decedent bequeathed to Mrs. Kennedy's husband real estate to the amount of $50,000, adjoining the homestead of his son Charles, and money enough to build a palatial residence, provided that he occupied it within five years and continued to reside there during his lifetime. The two brothers-in-law could not agree nor could they endure each other's presence, and this attempt to make them live on brother-in-law-like terms did not go down with Mr. Kennedy, so he decided to forfeit his $100,000 sooner than live next door to his wife's brother. He took up his residence in Philadelphia, thereby forfeiting that and one or two other handsome bequests, which depended upon his residing in close proximity to his hated brother-in-law.

The failure to set aside the will in this instance will be followed by taking it to the Supreme Court, where no doubt it will be sought to set the whole instrument aside on the ground that the decedent was not competent to make a will. Its strange provisions being set up as a proof of this fact. IXION.

### Murder of Bishop Patteson and of Several of His Companions in the South Sea Islands.

New Zealand Correspondent of the Atlantic Californian.

On Oct. 21, the astounding intelligence was received in Auckland of the murder of Bishop Patteson, of the Melanesian Mission, Rev. Mr. Atkins and a native, while on the customary cruise on the Missionary schooner Southern Cross, among the South Sea Islands. The circumstances attending the murder will best be given in the words of Captain Jacobs, of the missionary schooner.

During Mr. Atkins' stay in Wonga he was speaking to the Captain of the Emma Bell, who told me he was going to Santa Cruz for labor. This news made the Bishop very uneasy, as he very well knew if a vessel went there mischief would result from it. He made up his mind to go to the Reef Islands and to ascertain if any vessel had been about. On the 15th of September made Santa Cruz; very light winds. September 20, light winds off Nukapu. About four miles distant saw five or six canoes coming out. When within a mile or two from the vessel they lay to. We thought it strange that they did not come alongside; on former occasions they would have been alongside and have boarded us five or six miles off the land. The Bishop had the boat lowered and went to them. (This was the last we saw of him alive). It being low water, the boat could not go over the reef. The Bishop, as it was usual for him to do, got into a canoe and went on shore, accompanied by two chiefs, Tabia and Mostu, the remaining four canoes remaining with the boat. About the time the Bishop would have got on the shore, the natives in the canoes attacked the boat, firing several arrows at the crew before they could get the best of the shot. Mr. Atkins was hit in the back of the shoulders; Stephen, a native of Bouro, had six arrows in him, one in the breast; John a native of Mosta, shot in the side. The boat made for the Bonito, and we got the wounded out of her, Mr. Brooke looking after them. I immediately sent Mr. Bongard (mate) with three seamen as pilot (or none of our people knew anything about the place) to see after the Bishop. I told them to keep outside the reef till they were sure they had plenty of water to cross, then pull toward the shore, and keep out of arrow shot, and if they saw the Bishop not to go in. All this time the Bonito was becalmed. Shortly after the boat left the vessel, a breeze sprang up and I worked the vessel close to the boat, so that her presence might intimidate the natives from attacking the boat. We saw the natives put off in two canoes from shore. One of these turned until the other went back to the shore. Presently the boat went toward the drifting canoe, and found the dead body of the Bishop in her, rolled up in a native mat. What the palm with the knots meant we could not tell. He was stripped of his clothes, his head frightfully smashed, and several wounds in the body.

It is quite certain some vessel had been here ill-using the natives a very short time previous to our coming, or they never would have killed the Bishop. Every year he called at this place, and he would give the chiefs and people presents, and remain a considerable part of the day on shore with them. We stood on the northeast; 21st Sept., committed the body to the deep, Mr. Brooke reading the service; 27th, poor Mr. Atkins died; he was in great agony four hours before his death; 29th, Stephens died, he being in dreadful sufferings for two days; Mr. Brooke read the burial service in Maori and English. We committed both bodies to the deep.

Nukapu, where the Bishop was killed, is one of the smallest reef islands in the Swallow group, about three miles in circumference and 150 feet above the level of the sea; population about one hundred and all told. It lies about north half east from Graciosa Bay; Santa Cruz about 33 miles. The natives in appearance are like the Maoris. Their language, too, is like the Maroi (with a sprinkling of Spanish words) which enabled the Bishop to converse with them.

### The Marriage of Minister Sickles to Senorita Carolina De Creeagh.

From the New York Herald.

MADRID, Nov 29, 1871.—General Sickles, whom your readers well know, has been a widower for some years, arrived in Madrid in July, 1869, the successor of the Hon. J. P. Hale as Ambassador of the United States. He was accompanied by his venerable and estimable mother and his charming only daughter. For a long time he occupied handsome rooms in the Hotel de Russia, in the Carera de San Geronimo, which he opened once a week to a reception of the elite of Madrid society. At these pleasant reunions there were gathered Ministers, Senators, Deputies and public men of all kinds, distinguished writers, painters and artists. There, too, was not wanting, the gentle sex. All that Madrid contained "of beauty and chivalry" were wont to assemble weekly at the Hotel de Russia, and music and dancing became the order of the day. Last year the General removed to a very fine house, No 12, Calle Isabel la Catolica.

GEN. SICKLE'S HOUSE

is one of the finest in the street, and it is furnished with extreme good taste and a luxury proportioned to the position of its occupier. The weekly "receptions" are continued there, and have become the *galas* of most renown in Madrid.—Amongst the beauties long accustomed to frequent these *salons* was one fair Andalusian of more than common "*hermosura*," named Carolina Martinez Guerrera, of some twenty summers. Her father, Martinez Guerrera, was a distinguished officer in the Spanish army.—Dying when she was but young, her mother subsequently remarried Senor Jose Creeagh, who has been to her all that a loving father could. A close intimacy sprung up between Miss Laura Sickles and this young lady, who was better known in society by her step-father's name, the

SENORITA CAROLINA DE CREEAGH,

than by her father's name of Guerrera. This intimacy has resulted in the capture of the General's heart. April or May next had been fixed for the tying of the nuptial knot, but last week the General received an unexpected call to Washington. What the object was, of course, is a dead secret, which will come out in due time. Diplomacy often needs reserve, and premature publicity is apt to injure national interests. Many suppose it is in connection with the claims of American subjects for outrages in Cuba; but whether this be so or not there is little doubt that Cuba is at the bottom of the summons. The Cabinet of Washington have sent for him to pay them a short visit. On receipt of this call it was decided to celebrate the marriage at once, so that the General could take his fair bride with him. The idea was not a bad one, as it will enable him to prove to his countrymen that Spain, with all her faults and all her backwardness, can produce something better than slave owners and slavery. The suddenness of the notice compelled

THE WEDDING

to be a private one. Under other circumstances, the General would gladly have thrown his doors open to his large circle of friends and acquaintances; but the necessity of starting for Washington the same afternoon compelled him to limit his invitations to the few Americans here at present, to the relatives of the bride, and the public were invited to act as *fadrinos*. The latter were the ex Regent, Duke de la Torre; the Prussian and French Ministers (happy combination that, after the late war!); the introducers of Ambassadors and Court Master of Ceremonies, Vizconde del Cerro, the Minister of State, that is of Foreign Affairs: Senor De Blas, Gens. Yauch and Schmidt, the latter a son in law of O'Donnell, and a Senor Perez Blanco, a friend of the bride's father. These all signed the civil contract of matrimony, as *testigos*.

THE AMERICANS PRESENT

besides the General's mother and daughter—the latter acting as bridesmaid—were Mr. Edward Beckzap, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mr. A. A. Adee, Secretary of Legation, and now *Charge d' Affaires*.

OTHERS PRESENT.

The only Spaniards besides those I have mentioned were the bride's father, mother and aunt; Senor Abona, a mutual friend of the bride and bridegroom, and the Duchess de la Torre, wife of Gen. Serrano. Bbp—I had almost forgotten to enumerate the American beauty, Mme. Olancta, and her distinguished Spanish Col. Olancta. The Baroness de Cantz, wife of the Prussian Minister and Madame Bouille, wife of the French Minister, and the attendant clergy completed the party. Both the General and his bride being Roman Catholics,

THE CEREMONY,

which took place in the American Legation, was performed according to the rites of that church, by the Patriarch of the Indies, the highest dignitary of Catholicism in Madrid. He is head chaplain of the Royal Chapel. He was assisted by three others of the clergy. The reading and signing of documents by the various parties interested and the *testigos* preceded the religious ceremony and took up some time. When over, the bridal party formed in front of a temporary altar erected in the Salon de Baile, and the worthy Patriarch was not long in pronouncing Daniel E. Sickles and Carolina Martinez Guerrero de Creeagh

MAN AND WIFE.

The bride, who looked lovely, went through her part without the emotion usual to young ladies under such "trying circumstances." There was no hysterics, no faintings nor sobbings over the union of one of Spain's fairest daughters with one of America's bravest sons.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS

was white tulle, trimmed with white satin, ornaments, pearls and diamonds. A white veil and wreath of orange blossoms completed her toilet.

AFTER THE CEREMONY

the company retired to the dining-room, where a handsome refreshment table was spread. Time, however, being precious, there was no formality, no specifying. The health and happiness of the newly married couple were drank in champagne by their friends, the Duke de la Torre setting the example, and within an hour they were safely ensconced in one of the carriages of the Ferro Carril del Norte on their way to England and America. They expect to return in February.

### A Little Sermon.

At a railroad station not long ago one of the beautiful lessons which all should learn was taught in such a natural, simple way that none could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day, the train was late, the ladies' room dark and smoky, and the dozen women, old and young, who sat waiting impatiently, all looked cross, low spirited or stupid.

Just then a forlorn old woman, shaking with the palsy, came in with a basket of little wares for sale, and went about meekly offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood blinking at the door a minute as if reluctant to go out in the bitter storm again. She turned presently and poked about the room as if trying to find something, and then a lady in black, who lay as if asleep on a sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked in a kind tone, "Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear. I'm looking for the heatin' place, to have a warm 'fore I go out ag'in. My eyes are poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace nowhere."

"Here it is," and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair, and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well, now, ain't that nice!" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry. "Thankee, dear; this is proper comfortable, ain't it? I'm most froze to-day, bein' lame and aching; and not selling much made me sort of down-hearted."

The lady smiled, went to the counter, bought a cup of tea and some sort of food, carried it herself to the old woman, and said, as respectfully and kindly as if the poor soul had been dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you have a cup of hot tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! do they give it at this depot!" cried the old lady in a tone of innocent surprise, that made a smile go round the room, touching the glummest face like a streak of sunshine. "Well, now, this is just lovely," added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "That does warm my heart."

While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares in the basket, bought soap, pins, and shoe strings, and covered the old soul by paying well for them.

As I watched her doing this, I thought what a sweet face she had, though I'd considered her rather plain before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered to me; and, as I saw a look of interest, sympathy and kindness come into faces around me, I did wish that I had been the magician that called it out. It was only a kind word and friendly act; but somehow it brightened that dingy room wonderfully. It changed the faces of a dozen women; and I think it touched a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes follow the plain, pale lady with sudden respect; and when the old woman, with many thanks, got up to go, several persons beckoned to her and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their negligence.

There were no gentlemen present to be impressed by the lady's kind act; so it was not done for credit, and no possible reward could be received for it, except the thanks of a poor old woman. But that simple little charity was as good as a sermon, and I think each traveler went on her way better for that half-hour in the dreary station.—*S. S. Workman.*

### Girls at Michigan University.

Mrs. Livermore gives the testimony of President Tyler, of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where both sexes are instructed, as to the scholarly attainments of the girls. He says "the best Greek scholar in the college is a young lady. He further tells the following of a Kentucky girl whose name is Wallis, and who, being very tall, is called by her fellow students "Longa Alba:"

For the past fifteen years the professor of mathematics has at each annual examination given his class the same problem to solve it. The classes have averaged 100 members. At the last examination, when the professor asked the usual question, "Has any one solved the problem," and expected the usual answer. To his surprise "Longa Alba," rose in her seat and handed him a paper, saying she had solved it. The professor opened the paper expecting, of course, to find the work inaccurate, but to his amazement he saw that the solution was correct save one trifling error. He handed the paper back to the young lady and said: "As you have succeeded where 1,500 have failed, I give this back to you, being sure you will see the trifling mistake made and correct it for yourself." In a few minutes "Longa Alba" returned the paper with the error corrected.

A man recently asked the veteran actor, Charles Matthews, who is now sixty-odd, how he managed to preserve his youthful spirits and vigor so well. "Well," said the comedian, "I've lived a pretty free life, but I always made it a rule to have eight hours sleep out of the twenty-four. No matter where I was, or what the temptation, I would have my sleep. And then I always eat four good, sound meals a day." "But when you got a great smoker?" "Well, no, not so very much of a smoker. I begin every morning, it is true, but then I leave off at night."

### What the Shakers Believe.

Their primary principles are, "Faith, Hope, honesty, continence, innocence, simplicity, meekness, prudence, patience, thankfulness and charity." A virgin life is strictly believed to be essential to a true follower of Christ; only the children of the world marry and are given in marriage.

A true believer's union is spiritual, and needs no fleshy support. Their parentage is spiritual, and produces no fleshy offspring. Their inheritance is spiritual, and cannot be controlled by human laws. Their temporal property, which is necessary for the support of the body while in life, is regulated by a sacred compact. By mutual agreement it is consecrated to religious uses, for the benefit of the whole body, and descends to their spiritual heirs.

The first gospel dispensation appeared in the male, in the person of Jesus Christ. The second gospel dispensation was manifested in the female, and is the second appearing of Christ in the person of Ann Lee, in which appearing the woman as well as the man is restored to her proper lot and order in the new creation.

The society do not believe that death is the closing scene of man's probation for eternity. The doctrine of a probationary state beyond the grave was explicitly taught by Mother Ann Lee, the spiritual head and founder of the sect.

Confession is maintained to be the only method whereby one can be cleansed from his sins; and this infallible key to heaven—so long and so much abused in the church of antichrist—was received in all its purity at the commencement of the United Society. Those who have no opportunity in this world of embracing the gospel of Christ's second appearing in the female, it is believed, will have it offered to them in the next, with the other dogmas of their faith. But awful, awful will be the sentence on those souls who, having this privilege, reject it in this world; and they alone of all God's creatures are forever and eternally lost, who, having once embraced Shakerism, turn away and become reprobates!

The Shakers believe in a dual God—"a Father, fountain of wisdom and power, and a Mother, fountain of goodness and love." They believe in direct divine communication—"the revelation from the first parents of all souls not only to the man Jesus, as the first born of humanity in the male line, eighteen hundred years ago, but also to the woman Ann Lee, the first born of humanity in the female line in modern times."

Woman's rights are fully recognized by giving her a mother in Deity. Equal suffrage and equal participation in the government of an order founded by a woman, is an inevitable sequence.

The ministers live in a house by themselves. The power vested in them is absolute. They make all the appointments; each succeeding minister is appointed by his predecessor. They claim the true apostolic succession, or "holy anointing" from Mother Ann and the first fathers and mothers in the church, which is the Millennial Church.

Every member has access to the confessional at all times, but there is one day in the year especially set apart as a "season for fasting and confession." It occurs about the thanksgiving period in the New England States. It is invariably appointed for a Sabbath day—whether to save time or from the fact that bread and salt are not very substantial articles of food to labor upon, it does not appear. The ordinary services are dispensed with, and the day seemed to us children interminable. While the world's people were feasting on thanksgiving fare, we were ruminating in the bitter food of reflection.

For social purposes there is a "retiring house," which is occupied evenings and Sundays by the brethren and sisters. Here are the sitting rooms wherein to wait for a few moments, until all descend together and in order to the dining hall. The sleeping apartments are in the same building, situated on either side of long corridors. The rooms to the right as you enter, are devoted to the use of the sisters; the opposite ones belong to the brethren. Four or five persons occupy the same suite, which consists of the sleeping room, leading to a clothes room and bath room. Shaker neatness and cleanliness are proverbial.

On Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday evenings, an hour is devoted to a "union meeting." Then the brethren and sisters living in opposite apartments meet for conversation. Each sex sits in a long row facing the other, about five feet apart, to enjoy this "feast of reason and flow of soul." Anecdotes are related, and poetry is repeated, provided it is original or by another believer, for "world's poetry" is tabooed, lest it might contain sentiments of love. New songs which have been sent by other societies learned, and visitors discussed, and perhaps criticised by a younger brother or sister, who are sharply reproved by their elders as not competent to pass judgment; but stocks, bonds, real estate, the Gold Board, and politics are especially forbidden.

In the large hall above the refectories, evening services are held on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings of every week, and on stormy Sundays when the meeting house is not opened.—"*Fifteen years a Shakeress*," *in January Galaxy.*

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—The annual report of Mr. Spofford, the accomplished and efficient Librarian of Congress, has been sent to the Senate.—From it, there appears to be at present, 298,846 volumes of books in the library, and 40,000 pamphlets, against 197,668 and 30,000 pamphlets, a year ago. There are 28,302 volumes in the law department, 8,851 books were purchased during the year, and 5,640 received under the copy right law. The remainder of the years' increase came from the Smithsonian Institution, from the Patent Office, and by exchange or presentation. The total number of books, pamphlets, photographs, prints, chromos, maps, musical compositions, &c., received under the operation of the copy right law, is 12,826. The amount of fees from this source, the origin of which is due to Mr. Spofford, received during the year, was $10,187.

Sorrows delights in the story of the genuine conversion of a servant girl.—When she was asked, on joining the church, "Are you converted?" "I 'spose so, sir." "What makes you think you are really a child of God?" "Well, sir, there is a great change in me from what there used to be." "What is that change?" "I don't know as I can describe a change in all things; but there is one thing I always sweep under the mat now."

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC 28, 1871.

## NOW TO SAVE MONEY.

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*Arthur's Home Magazine*, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

*The Little Corporal*, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

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*Whitney's Musical Guest*, price $1.00 and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

WEEKLIES.

*Harper's Weekly*, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75

*Harper's Bazar*, price $4.00 and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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*Prairie Farmer*, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

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*The Chicago Advance*, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

*Every Saturday*, price $5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5 75.

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*Rural New Yorker*, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

*Oliver Optic's Boys and Girls*, price $2.50 and the BLADE both one year for $3.25.

*Waverly Magazine*, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

*New York Sun*, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates.

## DEMOCRATS DISFRANCHISING SOLDIERS.

The Democratic party, when originally established under the leadership of THOMAS JEFFERSON made its fame and established its prestige by liberality in granting suffrage to immigrants and the common people. It shortened the term of naturalization of foreigners and abolished property qualifications. This secured the devoted attachment of most of our adopted citizens to that organization. Of late years, however, it has set its face as a flint, not only to keep the ballot out of the hands of previously disfranchised classes, but to disfranchise those whose right to the ballot was clearly established. The original Democratic party even allowed free blacks to vote, and to serve as volunteers in defence of the country. The modern Democracy on the other hand, has done little else than make bitter and unrelenting war on the efforts made by liberal and just men to place all classes on an equality in the government of the country.

The Democracy of Ohio is especially rabid in its malignity to the soldiers who fought for the Union, and loses no opportunity of inflicting political degradation upon them. The reason is not hard to find. A man who suffers from wounds made by rebels, or who feels the aches and premature decripitude caused by starvation and disease in Confederate prison pens, can seldom be persuaded to vote with the party which sympathizes with the cause of the rebels, and finds its hope of success in rebel votes. The democracy opposed the law which gave the volunteers the right to vote in their camps, while they were yet in the field. Opposing enlistments they kept their voters at home and sought to wrest the government from the grasp of the party which was struggling for its life, by disfranchising the men who wore the blue and bore the musket, while giving the ballot gladly to every coward, every copperhead, draft sneak, convict and rebel who voted their ticket and cursed the "Lincoln hirelings." The Ohio Democracy during the war, was the guard of the rebellion in our midst. That it did not use bullets and bayonets, as well as ballots against us was owing to their cowardice and lack of opportunity, rather than to any patriotism on the part of those who directed its policy.

The hatred of the soldier, in the purpose to degrade, insult and limit his power, the Ohio Democracy has taken no "new departure." Even VALLANDIGHAM, who, before his death, was the apostle of the "new departure," stood at the polls in his own county, and challenged the inmates of the Soldiers' Home and caused the rejection of their votes.

On the 17th inst., Judge MCKEMY decided, in a contested election case, arising in Montgomery county, that the inmates of the National Soldiers' Home in that county were not entitled to vote. This decision the Judge apologizes for, we will not say sustains this robbery of the constitutional rights of men who have been maimed and scarred in the defence of their country, by a mere quibbling technicality. The Supreme Court of Ohio erroneously, as we think, had decided that in view of the exclusive jurisdiction exercised by the United States over the territory on which the Home is situated, those who dwelt there could not be considered as voters in Ohio. Congress, however, to remedy the injustice brought on these meritorious citizens by the decision, passed an act to restore the previously acquired jurisdiction of the United States back to the State of Ohio. But Judge MCKEMY and his Democratic instructors in law declare that in the second section of the act of cession Congress, by continuing the powers of the board of managers —a corporate body created by Congress, —vitiates its own act of retrocession. He assumes that Congress stultified itself, undoing in the second section what it had done, or tried to do, in the first.

But, feeling the lameness and uncertainty of his legal foundation, the Judge, in order to keep one Democratic victory secure, if he could not permanently disfranchise the maimed soldiers, contends that inasmuch as the act of Congress was not passed and in effect until after Jan. 1st, 1871, these re-enfranchised men, had not been "residents of the State for one year!!" Thus, with its face toward the rights of man, fighting bitterly to the last, does the so-called Democratic party go to the wall.

The party which once had principles for its pride and defense, now clings to a sickly life, hanging upon the weakest thread of sophistical quibbling. These men have earned their right to participate in the government of the State. Every man who offered his vote in that county had been in the State over the time required, for residence in the State, county and precinct.

The Democratic party disregards all honor and moral right in this matter. It would disfranchise honest, patriotic men on a mere quibble of the law, a mere technicality, such as lawyers never resort to, except in the most desperate emergencies. If the patriotic men who make their home in the National Asylum, because their wounds and poverty deprive them of a home elsewhere, had been a band of convicts in a penitentiary hospital asking the rights of honest citizens, they could have been treated to no more insult, and injustice, than these unfortunate, yet meritorious soldiers have met with from the Democratic party.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Civil Service Commission has closed its labors, and its members have paid their parting compliments to the President, at the same time putting into his hands the result of their deliberations. We are glad to learn that the plan recommended is one which the Executive branch of the government can apply with no other new legislation than an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to pay the expense of an examining board. Members of Congress who have had an opportunity to ascertain the plan submitted, say that it is admirably adapted to the institutions of this country, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to all friends of this needed reform.

The debates in Congress show that the minds of our legislators are more deeply impressed with the necessity of a radical change in the civil service system. The Tammany corruptions, now being thoroughly unearthed, demonstrate the imperative necessity of reform, if the republic would not prove itself a failure. The office-seeking (mania) is becoming more virulent and dangerous every year. Partisan services being rewarded rather than faithful and skillful *service, we behold* the results which the system is producing. Our readers will bear witness that, from year to year, the BLADE has presented, plainly and urgently, the evils engendered by the present plan of disposing of the patronage of the government. The Tammany exposures, dark and damning as they are, are but the logical and necessary results of the present system of rewarding electioneering services rendered by reckless and servile tricksters to individuals and to parties. This system, if allowed to remain, as it must not and can not be, will bear just such fruit to the end of time. The axe of reform must be laid at its root. It is idle to be clipping at its branches.

We shall regard it as a great success on the part of this administration if it shall succeed in quietly setting a copy which succeeding ones shall find it best to copy. If, with a single eye to the public good, the Executive shall inaugurate this wise reform, without waiting for the slow moving legislative branch of the government to act, public opinion will make it very difficult for any successor to widely vary from the course it shall adopt. We see what wonders an aroused, energetic public sentiment can do in ferreting out the villanies of corrupt politicians. Let the same public opinion become a safeguard for a method of government which shall prevent, measurably at least, the engendering of rank political corruption.

☞ It is stated that after the small pox had become fearfully prevalent in Brooklyn, the health authorities have received an appropriation of $10,000 from the Board of Aldermen, to enable them to put forth adequate exertions against its further spread. A few weeks ago the expenditure of half the sum would have been sufficient to have saved the city from seriously suffering from the scourge. If ever the old maxim that an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, applied in anything, it does in sanitary efforts. But is does seem impossible to arouse communities to action against an epidemic, until it is at their very doors. We suggest to the Toledo Board of Health that it would be well to use the passing winter season to perfect the necessary precautions against the cholera, which we fear will make itself no stranger to this continent next summer. So far as the small pox is concerned, we believe the work of vaccination is going on generally in all parts of the city, and very few cases of the disease have occurred. Still there are some careless families, who should be reminded of their duty to themselves and to the community in this matter.

☞ T. A. SCOTT, President of the Pennsylvania Central, Judge RUSH R. SLOANE, of Sandusky, Ohio, O. TOWNSEND, of the Cleveland road, and other Railroad officials were at Columbus on yesterday. WASH. MCLEAN, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was lying around loose, at the same time. Perhaps he was on hand to talk over TOM. SCOTT's chances for the Presidency.

## RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

We regret that the caucus of Republican Senators which met to determine upon a line of action in regard to Mr. TRUMBULL'S investigation committee, did not act with greater wisdom and liberality in the appointment of its committee to conduct the proposed investigation. The complaint is that the Senators who are in favor of retrenchment and reform are without representation on the committee. The chairman, Senator BUCKINGHAM, is a man of pure fame, and will doubtless discharge his duties with honesty and ability. Yet it would seem to be appropriate that Senator TRUMBULL, or some other mover in this investigation, should have been put at its head, as an assurance to the world that the friends of the Administration are willing to have a complete investigation into the condition of every department and office connected with the government. Those who have suspicions, or whose interests or prejudices lead them to distrust the conduct of any office, should be allowed to lead off in any fair attempt to discover abuses. Admitting that the Committee named would be quite as faithful and efficient as any other, it is well to give no occasion for the suspicion that the committee was arranged to prevent rather than help investigation. Had the "reformers" as they are called, been allowed a fair representation the spectacle of a dissension among Republicans in the open Senate, which was predicted for to-day, would have no fulfillment.

☞ Democratic editors affect to be terribly shocked at the President's bad grammar. Their fine tastes and acute sensibilities are outraged by the violence he has done the English language. The politics and patriotism of the message present smooth surfaces to the critics, so they fall back on his grammar. To do that requires only an assumption of literary knowledge, mingled with a little vanity and assurance. When a political critic goes to nibbling at the grammar of a public document, we may conclude that he can find nothing else to find fault with. There is one drawback, however, to this labor of love for pure English. The readers of Gen. GRANT's communications get at his meaning with great facility. When he wrote to the rebel General BUCKNER at Fort Donaldson: "No terms except unconditional surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works," the latter was oblivious to nice points of style, but complained that his terms were "ungenerous and unchivalrous." The rebel press was wont to criticise GRANT's generalship, as Democratic editors now do his literary work, but his tactics proved quite a match for them, for all that. His grammar and his generalship are alike in this respect: His opponents are at no loss to understand what he means by them.

☞ The merchants of New York have risen in rebellion against the corruption which exists in the official harbor service, both quarantine and commercial. The revelations that are made show the great need of reform. The report of *the Committee of* the Ship Owners' Association on the Harbor Master abuses exposes a perfect hot-bed of corruption, and is one of the strongest indictments ever drawn. Their chief recommendation is for a total abolition of the present system of Harbor Masters, as both illegal and unnecessary, and that the entire control and management of the docks, as well as the movement of the vessels using them, should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Dock Commissioners, and remain free of all expense to the shipping except the prescribed wharfage.

☞ The President's Message, accompanying and approving the report of the Civil Service Commission, will be read with interest and pleasure by all who sympathize with the cause of reform. We have the assurance that, so far as Gen. GRANT is concerned, the recommendations of this commission shall be law, unless Congress shall pass into a law some measure which will be its equivalent, or shall refuse the appropriations necessary to pay a Board of Examiners. If it shall do the former, the reform will bind all the Presidents who may come after Gen. GRANT, and as to the latter, we need have no fears. To withhold the small appropriation asked for this Board, is a responsibility a Republican Congress will not take.

☞ Gov. PALMER, and the few Chicago Democrats who sympathise with him in his reflections on Gen. SHERIDAN, receive a telling rebuke from the people of St. Louis. They wish to say to General SHERIDAN and to the Government that if Chicago does not wish the presence of United States troops, St. Louis is willing to welcome them. The rebuking satire is in the form of a petition numerously signed, addressed to General SHERIDAN, and is couched in the following language:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18, 71.

*Lieut. Gen. Phil. Sheridan, Chicago. Ill:*

We grieve to learn that you are desecrating the sacred soil of Illinois. This is wrong, and we beg you to move headquarters to our city at once, where you will receive a cordial welcome, ample accommodations, and abundant supplies at lowest market prices.

☞ We are not sorry to see that the leading journals of the country express strong desire that Cuba should by some means be relieved of the Spanish despotism which now oppresses and degrades her. Cuba is outrageously oppressed and misgoverned. The representatives of the Spanish crown on that Island are incapable, cowardly and cruel. We are glad to be informed that the brutal volunteer soldiers who sacrificed the lives of the young medical students are to be relieved and retired into private life, where they will be less formidable as rioters and murderers. Their excesses will be more easily corrected when the public arms are got out of their hands.

☞ The indications are said to be that the Judiciary Committee will favor a bill granting amnesty to all persons except members of Congress and army and navy officers who left their seats or resigned their commissions to go into rebellion.

☞ If the Democracy of Montgomery suppose that the partisan decision of Judge MCKENEY will in the least degree bind the Senate of Ohio, in deciding the contest between Dr. KEMP and Mr. SAYLER, they will wake up, on some fine day early in the month of January, to a consciousness of their mistake. Gen. JACKSON, a good Democratic President, (at least so considered by the Democrats of his day) declared that a decision even of a co-ordinate branch of the government was binding upon, and established a precedent in, only that particular branch. A decision of the Supreme Court does not compel a President, nor either House of Congress, to regard as constitutional or unconstitutional any act or measure which comes before them. If even the Ohio Supreme Court should confirm the decision of Judge MCKEMY, the Ohio Senate would not be bound by its decision, unless the judgment of a majority of the members was in concord with the opinion of the Court. Every Senator is as truly and as independently a judge in questions of law coming before that body as is a Judge within his own jurisdiction.

In the contest in that body, the case should be, and will be decided on its own merits, independent of the action of other bodies, and we have no reason to doubt but that the Senate will deprive Dr. KEMP of the seat which he has gained only through the disfranchisement of legal voters, who, of all men, should be the last to receive such treatment from the people of the State.

☞ Prof. AGASSIZ put himself on record before he started on the Deep Sea Dredging Expedition as to what he expected to discover. He elaborates his theories and is so confident that the facts will bear him out that he calls attention to particulars. He says: "If there is, as I believe to be the case, a plan according to which the affinities among animals and the order of their succession in time were determined from the beginning, and if that plan is reflected in the mode of growth, and in the geographical distribution of all living beings; or, in other words, if this world of ours is the work of intelligence, and not merely the product of force and matter, the human mind, as a part of the whole, should so chime with it, that, from what is known, it may reach the unknown; and if this be so the amount of information thus far gathered should, within the limits of errors which the imperfection of our knowledge renders unavoidable, be sufficient to foretell what we are likely to find in the deepest abysses of the sea, from which thus far nothing has been secured."

Then follows a sketch of what he expects to find, as well as what he must not find to prove his theories true. The confidence of a scientist, is a wonderful thing. As Prof. AGASSIZ basis all his reasoning in opposition to the Darwinian theory, more than usually interesting becomes his success on this expedition, from the results of which he hopes so much.

☞ The Hoosac Tunnel has again become an exciting topic in Massachusetts. The enterprise is, according to the contract with Messrs. SHANDLY, to be completed by the 1st of July, 1873, and the prospects are that no extension of the time will be asked. But as the work nears its completion the question what to do with it after it is completed rises in importance; and this question has just now been brought to a crisis by the alleged efforts of certain New York parties to gain possession, by purchase, of the tunnel and its railroad connections. Governor CLAFLIN, who has authority to do what he pleases with the Hoosac Tunnel, has indicated a willingness to consider propositions for its sale. Whether he shows this disposition to stimulate the lines of which the tunnel constitues a part, to proper action or whether he means business in any other way, is the question that interests railroad men. It is stated that the Governor is inclined to the opinion that the tunnel had better be sold to the Troy and Boston corporation or to any other which will make it the nucleus of a great trunk line. It is understood, however, that nothing will be done about the tunnel until the Legislature shall have acted.

☞ A bill now before the Illinois Legislature provides that the annual salary of the Governor shall be $6,000; Lieutenant Governor, $1,200; Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, $3,000 each; Attorney General, $2,500; Adjutant General, $1,000. Ohio pays her Governor $4,000 and her Lieutenant Governor $800. The Secretary of State receives $2,000. Illinois is working at the salary question with better results than did the Ohio Legislature last winter.

☞ A statistical writer condenses the following facts concerning the United States' Senate: Senator CAMERON is the oldest Senator, and Senator SPENCER the youngest. Eleven Senators have been Governors of States; nine were born in New York, fifty-two in New England, seven came from the British Isles and one apiece from Canada and Prussia. Of the professions represented, the editorial has eleven members, eight are manufacturers, three doctors, two clergymen, one teacher, and one "general business."

☞ The people of Greeley, Colorado lately held an election for postmaster, at which the ladies were allowed to vote. Ninety-eight of the fair sex were on hand in their holiday dresses to cast their ballots. We hope the time is not far distant when the experiment of suffrage shall be made by the ladies of Colorado in a more regular and binding manner. The western territories cannot better begin their career than by extending to women an equal share with men in the government of the states into which they are growing.

☞ The Congressional Apportionment Bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee notwithstanding efforts were made to get it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Committee favor the bill as it passed the House. No action will be taken on it until after the Holidays.

☞ A contributor to the Ohio *State Journal* furnishes the following reminiscence of the memorable log-cabin and hard cider campaign of 1840:

In that campaign so disastrous to the Democracy, but of which they soon recovered, the candidates for President were General Harrison, of Ohio, and Martin Van Buren, of New York. In every school district in the State the fame of General Harrision as a soldier had been sounded as the key-note of the argument in favor of his election. The supporters of Van Buren were forced to rely on his civic virtues, if any he had, and his fame as a statesman. The Whig meetings were all largely attended, and the joint discussions which sometimes took place, were so managed that the Whigs were largely in excess of the Democracy. The exception to that rule was in a joint discussion held in one of the central counties of the State. It happened to be in a Democratic neighborhood and the faithful of both parties rallied to the meeting. After the organization by the selection of a chairman and secretary, and an agreement as to the time each speaker should consume, a Whig politician proposed a series of resolutions of the usual kind in favor of General Harrison as President. A Democrat moved to strike out the name of "William Henry Harrison" and insert that of Martin Van Buren. Pending the motion to strike out and insert the debate commenced and lasted till near sundown, when the question to strike out "Harrison" and insert "Van Buren" was taken and carried. The chairman of the meeting was about putting the question on the passage of the resolution as amended, when a shrewd Whig, who throughout the debate remembered its peculiar wording, asked that it be read. Gravely putting his spectacles on his nose, the chairman commenced:

"*Resolved*, That Major General Martin Van Buren, of Ohio, the hero of the battles of the Thames and Tippecanoe—"

At this reading there was a long continued shout of laughter. The idea of resolving that Martin Van Buren was a Major General and that he was the hero of two great battles. This was too much for even Democratic partisanship, and it dissolved the meeting. The question, for ought the world knows to the contrary, is still pending.

## GOSSIP.

The prettiest watch chains are made of tortise shell fastened with gold links.

The young men of Waterville, Me., have organized an anti-corset society. They pledge themselves to marry no girl whose waist is so tight that it will not yield a little when a strong arm is clasped about it.

The armies and navies in Europe are said to contain at present 5,165,300 men, 512,- horses, 10,224 field guns and 800 mitrailleuses.

It is said that one of the Siamese twins is lying at the point of death at their home in North Carolina. The other is in good health. In anticipation of death, arrangements have been made for the immediate separation of the living from the dead brother.

Professor Agassiz, who is now on his way around the Continent southward, succeeded in raising $12,000 for his scientific expenses, and has the promise of enough more to insure the success of his plans.

Victor Emanuel is reported to have a presentiment that he will die in London, and for that reason, it is said, he cannot under any circumstances be persuaded to visit the British capital.

E. H. Derby, of Boston, a well known statistician, in one of his official papers, gives it as his opinion that China and Japan will take from us 50,000 tons, or 111,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese per annum, whenever we shall be able to deliver it.

One of the great leaders of the old Free State cause in Kansas has fallen. Col. James Montgomery died at his home in Mound City township, Linn county, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., of pleuropneumonia, aged 58 years.

A nice young man, whose fine manners and clothes had created a decidedly favorable impression on the marriageable women of an Iowa town, was shamefully neglected when it became known that he had received a dispatch to "come home immediately, as the baby was very sick."

One of the members of the household of Queen Victoria has written to Sir Charles Dilke, characterizing as a falsehood his recent statement, which we published the other day, that Her Majesty had paid no taxes, spite of her promise to Sir Robert Peel. The Queen has paid the income tax from the first imposition in 1842 up to the present time.

A wealthy young farmer in an adjoining county, says the Zanesville, Ohio, *Courier* made a vow at the time of his marriage that he would plant forty peach or apple trees for each child born during the first ten years of his wedded life. He has been married seven years, and has out three hundred and twenty trees. He talks of going back on his vow. He hasn't the land to spare.

Thomas Ducey, of Lowell, Massachusetts, became a happy father for the thirty-fourth time, a few days ago. He is ninety years old, and is living with his third wife. He came to this country twenty-seven years ago, bringing his wife and eleven children, leaving two in the old country and one having died. The first wife died soon after his arrival. By a second he had seventeen children, and by the present wife three.

An unprecedented case of somnambulism occurred a few nights ago in New Haven, the subject being a little child about three years old, that went out in a rain-storm twice in a single evening to meet its parents, and was brought back each time and put to bed without being awakened.

Mr. Ashbury has under way a new yacht by the builder of the Cambria, which he means, in compliment to his American friends, to name the Columbia. The model is, it is said, a splendid one, and she will be, it is anticipated, one of the fastest cutters afloat. Her proposed dimensions are: Beam, 14 feet 4 inches; length from stem to sternpost, 69 feet; she will draw 10 feet 9 inches of water.

Pio Nono comforts himself for his loss of temporal power, it is said, by playing billiards, in which he has grown particularly skillful since Rome ceased to be an ecclesiastical city. Cardinal Antonelli, who is often his adversary, is easily discounted by Pio. Antonelli is reported to have declared that adversity so much improves the Pope's stroke that, if he should be driven from the Eternal City, he would be the best billiard player in all Europe.

The Providence *Journal* announces the death of Miss Betsey Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams, in that city, near the Cranston line, on Monday, at the age of 82 years. The venerable lady has bequeathed to the city of Providence the farm upon which she died, estimated to be worth now about $40,000, upon the condition that the city erect a monument, to cost not less than $500, to the memory of Roger Williams, in the old Williams burying ground.

Rev. Wm. T. Catto, of Morristown, N. J., the colored Methodist clergyman, whose death has been already mentioned, was the father of the lately murdered Professor Catto, of Philadelphia, and a man of great intelligence and worth. His death is supposed to have been induced in part by the grief felt for the loss of his son. In Orange, Newark, Morristown, and other places where he was known, he was very highly respected for his ability and worth. He did efficient service on New Jersey, as the general agent of the Union League of America, in organizing the colored voters the first year that they were admitted to the polls.

The Czar of Russia has permitted the Sisters of Mercy to practice medicine.

The Prince's convalescence is perfect. He expects to be out in three or four days.

A French despatch says Romero has started to Washington to negotiate a loan for the Mexican Government.

Twenty-seven members of the Mississipp Legislature are colored—two in the Senate, twenty-five in the House.

The London Times thanks President Grant for having materially contributed to encourage a feeling of brotherhood among nations.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* thinks General Connor is destined to be the first Governor of the State of Utah.

Nearly one-half of the entire population of Greenland are recognized members of the Lutheran Church. There are two theological seminaries of that denomination there.

Vaccination parties are the rage out West in these small-pox times, and sentimental lovers delight to receive the virus from their sweetheart's arms.

Narrow velvet upon the wrists, as well as at the throat, is worn by young girls particularly, with white evening dress. Of course a locket is desirable.

James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, arrived in Lambertville, Hunderdon county, N. J., last week. It is 36 years since he left his home.

Eugene Hale, of Maine, the youngest member of the House of Representatives, is to be married on the 27th inst. to the daughter of Senator Chandler.

The extensive farm of John T. Alexander, of Illinois, has been sold for the benefit of his creditors, for the sum of $450,000. It is understood he will be able to meet all liabilities and have a snug sum left.

Mr. Solomon Seagroves, an old citizen of Chambers county, Ala., died last Tuesday, At the time of his death he was 107 years of age, and he leaves a wife who is now more than 100 years of age.

Mr. Seward is preparing a sketch of his recent trip around the world for publication, and contemplates also writing an account of the public men he has been associated with and known.

It is said that Tweed was the originator of the Washington *Patriot*, and that it cost him $20,000 to start it, and $35,000 to keep it going; but it will stop itself, if that is any satisfaction to him.

Aleck Stephens is of opinion that a definite assortment of principles should be selected by a National convention to be held this winter. Aleck may yearn for an assortment, but the rank and file of the party will stick to the old traditional beverage of the Cross Roads.

Mexico, it seems—that is the better part of it—is very anxious for a United States protectorate. It would be better to let the military chieftains cut each other's throats a little longer, for it would be very difficult to decide how to punish them.

The banquet at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday evening, given by Alexis to a few invited guests, cost $50 a plate. A bottle of the Duke's own wine was placed beside each plate. The dinner given in honor of the Duke on Saturday evening cost the insignificant sum of $35 a plate.

Gen. Rosecrans is using those splendid energies which during the war put him in the foremost rank of military men, in bringing into practical operation narrow gauge railroads throughout the West.

Peter Menard, probably the oldest native of the State of Illinois, died at Fremont, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. He was born in Kaskaskia, December 28th, 1798, and, consequently, was within a month of 73 years of age.

The stock of the oldest Masons and oldest Methodists having become exhausted, a Lanesville, Mass., man opens a new field for rivalry. He is 87 years old, and was born when his father was 78, and he wants to know if there is another man living whose father was born 165 years ago.

The lady who presented Mr. Spurgeon with $100,000, some time ago, to found an orphanage for boys, has, it is said, offered that gentleman another large sum of money to found a similar institution for girls.

"Poor Carlotta" is as crazy as ever. Her latest mania is to imagine herself surrounded again by the court of Mexico. This lady of her suite is made grand mistress of the palace; that gentleman a minister of state, and so on. Often when alone she places the chairs around her in order, hangs dresses upon them and asks questions, and gives answers to these strange ladies of honor.

Nilsson's pay for twenty nights in opera in New York amounted to $22,000, which is probably the largest sum ever received by any prima donna in this country before. The rumor is revived that Mr. Strakosch has finally effected an engagement with Miss Kellogg to sing with Nilsson on her return to New York, but it is unfounded. Negotiations to that effect were on foot a few weeks since, but nothing came of them.

The New York correspondent of a Boston journal is authority for the statement that A. T. Stewart intends to leave his entire fortune, estimated at from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000, in public and private charities, and that he recently made a will to that effect.

At a party, several winters since, Judge Chase, Mr. Blow, of Missouri, and Mrs. General Gaines, were standing chatting, when Mrs. Gaines announced that she intended "living one hundred and fifty years." Turning to Blow, Judge Chase said, "Blow, hear that; she has still one hundred and twenty-five years to live." Was there ever paid Mrs. Gaines a more delicious bit of flattery than this?

Oysters in England have reached the enormous price of $55 a bushel, consequent upon the almost complete dredging out of the oyster beds, and are now such a luxury that the aristocracy can afford to eat them. The reason of this scarcity is that while the Government inspector of oysters was careful to draw his handsome salary periodically, he left the poor little bivalves to take care of themselves.

The London *Spectator* closes a long review of Dr. Draper's "History of the Civil War in America," with the following reference to the martyr President and his coadjutors: "The figure and character of Lincoln, the uncultivated Western man, so simple, strong and thorough, is one of those which will not readily pass away from the memories of men. It stands beside the courtly Washington, for if the latter founded, Lincoln saved the Republic, and more than any other man made it a nation. In saying this we do not overlook the services of his civil coadjutors, some of whom—Stanton for example—had not had justice done them in Europe; nor do we forget the labors of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, or of Farragut and Porter, whose high qualities were illustrated in every phase of the war. But the most original and perhaps the loftiest character brought to light by the conflict was that of the steadfast President who died so tragically just as victory was won, and as the peace he sighed for dawned upon the troubled land."

### Rendered Partially Insane Through Misfortune.

On Thursday night, Alfred T. Goodrich, chief of police of the city of Newburg, found an ill-clad partially insane young woman named Flora Brown, wandering about the streets of that city, followed by a gang of depraved young boys. He took the girl to the station-house, and, as nearly as could be ascertained from her the following is the story of her suffering and adventures:

On that terrible Sunday night of the Chicago conflagration, she was living in comfort with her foster parents, who, being childless, had adopted her. Their home was on the North Side, near Lincoln Park, and Mr. Brown was engaged in business on Lake street. At the time of the fire, Flora was separated from her parents, and since then has seen or heard nothing of them. She fears that her father was burned to death. Until Thursday of last week she was cared for by the family of a gentleman who had known her parents. On that day she started for Newburg, intending to find an aunt, a Mrs. L. B. Owen. On account, probably, of having to travel on freight trains as she could get passed along, the girl was a week on the way, and reached Newburg on Thursday morning. After wandering about all day, and being unable, in consequence of her mental unsoundness, which probably was caused by her sufferings and privations, to get any tidings of her aunt, she was found by the chief, as stated, and lodged in the station house. On Friday morning the chief, on making inquiries, learned that Mrs. Owen had removed about three years ago to Illinois, her present whereabouts in that State being unknown in Newburg. On applying to other persons, however, whose names the girl gave, not only was her story corroborated in its main features, but unexpectedly she found other relatives in Newburg, by whom she will be taken care of. Her age is about seventeen.

### Narrow Gauge Roads in Canada.

An American traveler who passed over the Toronto, Gray and Bruce Railroad in Canada writes as follows concerning it and other roads of the same gauge:

The amount of goods which it has brought is truly surprising. The number of passengers traveling both ways is also very large. The fact is the railway is a great success. Having gone to Toronto and back on the line the present week we were agreeably surprised at the comfort of the journey. We have heard a great deal of the "narrow gauge" and the "wheelbarrow railway" but let anybody get into the cars without being told anything about narrow gauges and we will venture to say that he would not observe the difference between it and any other railway. The cars are seated in the same way as the wide guage, each seat accommodating two comfortably. The track, too, is very smooth.

In addition to the above, the following railways are in progress with a guage of three feet six inches: Queensland, Australia, government railway, 223 miles; railway from Congeveram to Arconum, India, 19 miles; Toronto and Nipissing railway, Canada, 101 miles; government railway of Norway, 101 miles. Locomotives used: Freight engine and tender, 20 tons weight, eight wheels, six of which are coupled; passenger engine and tender, 16 tons weight in running order, six wheels, four of which are coupled. Rolling stock: Outside width of cars vary from six feet six inches to eight feet. The speed varies from 12 to 25 miles per hour including stoppages. Such railways in India and Norway cost from $12,000 to $14,000 per mile, including engines, cars and all equipments necessary. Cost of work about the same per ton as on ordinary railways.

### A Heroic Child.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth, Dec. 12.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. and Mrs. Parton, living on the "bottom," left their home in charge of three small children, and went to church. The lamp was left burning on the table and the children were instructed not to touch it during the absence of their parents.

Soon after the departure of the parents the children began to play, and while running about the room one of them struck the table and the lamp was upset. The oil ran all over the table and immediately took fire. The flames blazed high and the two younger children began to scream for help. The eldest was somewhat frightened at first, but soon regained herself and proceeded to extinguish the flames. She threw on water, but the supply was soon exhausted, and the fire still burned, and by this time had communicated with the door-casing. Not willing to give up, she seized a large rug that lay before the stove, and literally wiped the flame from the casing, jerked the cloth off the table and threw it on the burning carpet, and covered the whole with the rug, thus smothering the fire and saving the house. Such coolness and heroism is seldom seen in a little girl 12 years of age. Aside from several very slight burns, she passed the fiery ordeal unscathed.

It is stated that few of the crown princes of Europe are strong and healthy men. Several of them are not likely to live to ascend the thrones of their fathers. The Czarowitch of Russia has been a chronic invalid almost from infancy, and at fifteen was hardly expected to reach manhood. His son and heir, too, is a sickly child. The only son of Sultan Abdul Aziz is consumptive. Dissipation in the various capitals of Europe, has made the Crown Prince of Egypt, born in 1853, old before his time. The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold, of Belgium, and heir presumptive to the throne, is nearly dead and suffers from heart disease. The health of Crown Prince Frederick, of Denmark, too, is by no means good, and his prospects of a short life are among the objections made to the proposed future union of the three Scandinavian kingdoms under his scepter. The Austrian Prince Rudolph, now thirteen years of age, has always been feeble, and is not likely to live long. The Crown Prince of Germany is in vigorous health; but his friend and comrade, the Crown Prince Albert, of Saxony, is sickly, and the heirs to the thrones of Mecklesburg, Baden and Hesse are all feeble.

A number of Chinamen voted in the recent municipal election at Victoria, British Columbia. The papers simply mention the fact—nothing more. Had the incident occurred anywhere in the United States it would have probably have afforded material to feed one of our political papers on for at least 6 months.

BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

Ladies who demand a rare excellent article for the Toilet—or none—generally accept George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth," so universally admitted as the best and purest article extant. So say the major portion of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It gives beauty without gloss, never injuring the skin by application, and causes the daughter of Eve to look as fair and as beautiful as a rose in its richest promise. This delightful and purely harmless Toilet preparation is used by the millions. It has no equal for removing Tan, Freckles, and all discolorations. The "Bloom of Youth" works like a charm, conquering and dethroning all such blemishes. Ladies, if you desire a pleasant and rare blessing add to nature, do not hesitate in procuring a bottle of the only wonderful and reliable Toilet article. Beware of Worthless imitations. See that the United States Internal Revenue Stamp is printed on the front label and the name, G. W. Laird, is stamped on the back of each bottle. No other is genuine.

Ladies who are careful to obtain the genuine George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth" will certainly be pleased by the effects produced by it. Sold at all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere.

BLOOM OF YOUTH

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# Correspondence.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1871.

The BLADE notices information, through dispatches received from Washington, to the effect that "members of Congress are combining and preparing to oppose the efforts of the President to promote the cause of civil service reform." This is undoubtedly one of the dangers to be apprehended; while on the other hand, other members "are combining" to convince the country that the President is the only enemy of civil service reform that needs to be looked after. Senator Wilson deprecated, as well he might, the "erroneous impression" that was being made on the country—the belief that there was some great corruption in the government that needed to be covered up.

It is difficult to resist the conviction that the Senators who are laboring to make this impression are playing into the hands of the Democratic party, and that their object is to develop the passive policy and encourage a rupture in the ranks of the Republicans. It is certainly curious that the only President that has ever taken any earnest steps towards the reformation of the civil service should be strenuously denounced, day after day, for promoting and sheltering its corruptions. But it will ultimately be seen that these Senators have a well defined object to accomplish.

A standing committee of the Senate has a definite character. It is a sort of sub-senate which considers and puts in shape whatever the larger Senate refers to it for that purpose; and when Mr. Trumbull proposed to constitute such a committee with the powers of an inquisition; to make it what, in Ohio, the Democrats used to call a "smelling committee;" to set it to hunting up accusations, and then investigating them; to authorize it to go anywhere, in "all branches of the public service," and with power to send for persons and papers; inquire into whatever abuses, real or fancied, it may find; what offices should be abolished, what salaries should be increased or diminished, and what changes should be made, his proposition seemed to many senators to transcend the proprieties of the occasion, and to suggest that a cat was concealed under the meal; and there was a feeling that a procedure so loose and uncalled for ought to be resisted. But resistance only added fuel to the flame; and the opposition senators seized the occasion to charge that there were great corruptions which it was sought to conceal; and when a caucus was called it was construed to mean that the friends of the administration were alarmed, and that the object of the resolution entrusted to Mr. Anthony was to fetter investigation.

The opposition Senators, finding that they had secured an advantage, and that the discussion had put the friends of the President on the defense, were not at all disposed to let the matter drop, and Mr. Trumbull immediately renewed his proposition in another form. It was evident that the Republicans must either bear the odium of seeking to cover up corruption or must yield to a line of action which they could not regard as other than improper.

Yesterday there was no Senatorial session, and it was resolved to call another caucus. Senator Wilson has, from the first, though a firm friend of the President, acted with the opposition Senators, for the widest latitude of investigation, and urged the caucus to yield to the demand of Mr. Trumbull. Rumor says that the session was stormy and that the final action was far from being satisfactory to the minority, but the result was to reverse the former action of the caucus and to agree to sustain Mr. Trumbull's resolution. The action agreed upon is understood to provide for a committee empowered to inquire into the conduct and expenditures of all branches of the public service; what offices can be abolished; what salaries can be dispensed with or reduced; what reforms should be made in systems of accountability; what abuses there have been in the handling of the public treasure, &c., &c. It was also agreed that this important committee should consist of the following Senators: Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Stewart, Poole, and Bayard. I doubt if this action will stop the mouths of the opposition Senators; but it is to be hoped that it will have a good influence on the public service.

The Cabinet change does not turn out to be Mr. Fish, so often ejected by the public press, but Mr. Akerman, the Attorney General. Mr. Akerman did not have a national reputation and was never very much ensmored of his office, but, had he remained in Washington and given his attention to the public business, he would have grown in the public confidence. Mr. Williams is a distinguished lawyer and statesman that has the fullest confidence of the nation, and there is general rejoicing that he is to be connected with the government and will return to Washington.

The rumored withdrawal of Mr. Schenck from the English Mission may prove true, but the President says that no request of that kind has yet been made of the Executive.

Chicago gets the $4,000,000 which she asks of Congress for her public buildings if the House bill passes the Senate.

The apportionment bill gives Ohio an additional member, but is a hardship to some of the smaller States. Besides, 283 members make a very large House. The ratio, 170,000, is to be the gauge for the admission of new States, and will keep out Colorado and New Mexico, both of which are waiting at the door for admission into the Union.

Democrats have united in a letter to Vance, Senator elect from North Carolina, to withdraw and allow some man to be elected who can take the required oath.

It is stated the seat claimed by C. C. Bowen will be awarded to him, and that he expects to be called from his place in the South Carolina Senate to the Congress of the United States. BUCKEYE.

### Civil Service Reform—Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19,

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1871, I convened the convention of eminent gentlemen to devise rules and regulations for the purpose of reforming the civil service. Their labors are now completed, and I transmit herewith their report, together with the rules which they recommend for my action. These rules have been adopted and will go into effect the 1st day of January, 1872. Under the law referred to, as I interpret it, the authority is already invested in the executive to enforce these regulations, with full power to abridge, alter or amend them at his option, when changes may be deemed advisable. These views with the report of the Commissioners are submitted for your careful consideration as to whether further legislation may be necessary in order to carry out effective and beneficial civil service reform. It left to me without further Congressional action, the rules prescribed by the Commissioner under the provisions already mentioned will be truthfully executed, but they are not binding, without further legislation, on my successors. Being desirous of bringing this subject to the attention of Congress before the approaching recess, I have not time sufficiently to examine the accompanying report to enable me to suggest definite legislative action to insure the support which may be necessary in order to give a thorough trial to the policy so long needed. I ask for all the strength which Congress can give me to enable me to carry out the reform in the civil service recommended by the Commission and adopted to take effect as before stated on January 1st, 1872. The law which provides for convening of the commission to devise rules and regulations reforming the civil service, authorizes, I think, a permanent organization of the primary board under whose general direction all examinations of applicants for public office shall be conducted. There is no appropriations to continue such Board beyond the termination of its present labors. I, therefore, recommend that a proper appropriation be made to continue the services of the present Board for another year, and in view of the fact, that three members of the Board held positions in the public service, which precludes them from recovering extra compensation under the existing laws, that they be authorized to receive fair compensation for extra service rendered by them in performance of this duty. (Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

The Civil Service Commissioners, after citing the act under which they were constituted a commission, enter upon a sketch of the policy of the various administrations in the earlier history of the government, with regard to appointments in the civil service, and briefly note the various efforts made from time to time to correct the evils, and then pass to a description of the present condition of the Civil Service which has hitherto been sustained by common consent, setting forth the serious and threatening evils of the present practice of treating inferior posts of the Administration as party prizes, and answering various arguments by which it is sought to be justified.

To-day the grand jury found a true bill against F. A. Marden, charging him with embezzling $12 000 in money from the United States, and against S. Johnson, charged with embezzling $10,000. The grand jury also found three indictments against Michael Stoneheimer, charging him with forging indorsements on certificates of pay of Beatty's Company, of Tennessee.

A bill to incorporate two ocean telegraphs, one from the western coast of the United States to China and Japan, and the other from the Atlantic coast to Europe by way of the Bermudas and Azores, or by such other way as may be approved by the President, has been introduced into the House.

At the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum, during the past year, there were 338 pupils in attendance, an increase of 76 on last year. The cost of the institution was about $220 per pupil.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported in favor of giving Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, a seat in the Senate. Foster Blodgett was the adverse claimant

Trains on the Union Pacific are greatly impeded by the snow.

### Astounding Developments—Sweeny not Visible.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The subject of voucher thefts has been under consideration by the grand jury for some days and new and astounding developments have been made in connection with the matter of Haggerty and Baulch, who are now in the Tombs and were not, it appears, the only culprits. Three notorious characters who have escaped, it is alleged, to Europe, were connected with the theft of vouchers. These individuals were John H. Heenan, ex-pugilist, Wm. M. Cook, until recently employed in the department of public works, and Edward Dumphy, an 8th ward thief. These three parties disappeared from New York about twelve days ago and warrants for their arrest have been sent to Europe to the same party who has the warrant for the arrest of Garvey.

Peter B. Sweeny has left the city. His brother in-law, ex-Senator Bradley, says that Sweeny went to Lake Mahopec to have repairs made to his house there, and an improvement on his property. This story is, however, generally discredited, and it is believed that Sweeny has disappeared because he feared arrest. The general belief now is that he was equally guilty with, and received an equally large share with Tweed in the Ingersoll and Garvey frauds. An order of arrest for James M. Sweeny, brother of Peter B. Sweeny, has been out over a week, the order of arrest being based on James M. Sweeny's transactions with the Nassau Bank. He is now at St. Catherines, Canada. The impression is that he was used by his brother as a means of covering his (Peter's) fraudulent transactions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Commercial has a rumor that heavy tax payers of the city will be overhauled by the Grand Jury, and that prominent gentlemen who were conspicuous in whitewashing the late Comptroller, have been exempt from payment of taxation and indirectly engaged in defrauding.

Callender, the National Bank Examiner, was arrested late to-night, at his home in New Jersey, by U. S. Deputy Marshal Crowley, and brought to this city, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Osborne, on a charge of receiving a bribe of $75,000 from the Ocean National Bank.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Health Officer of Brooklyn fears that the small pox will become as prevalent there as it has been at Philadelphia.

The small pox is spreading in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark and Trenton, and special hospitals for the patients are being assigned in those places.

THE LAST SWINDLE EXPOSED.

The last city swindle exposed is that of the Collector of Assessments, who has pocketed a half million dollars in four years. The present incumbent, one Starkweather, was appointed by Tweed in 1867.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury have found indictments against three or four newspaper editors for false vouchers. Also, that a prominent morning journal has been indicted for libel on a City Judge. The Times says the Grand Jury should investigate concerning the claim of $5,000 paid by the Board of Auditors to Judge Bedford for extra legal services. The ball of the Tweed Association, which was advertised for last evening, did not take place.

INTERNATIONALS REINFORCED.

At a meeting of the Federal Council of the Internationals last night, the Sons of Crispin, and the Jewelers and the Typographical Unions affiliated with and became part of the Internationals.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS.

The immigration officers at Castle Garden have called the attention of the Governor and the Secretary of State to the fact that parties in England are sending criminals to this country.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 18.—The Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock, Saturday night. Gov. Campbell reprominated John Hayford, Auditor, and J. W. Donelson, Treasurer, who were unanimously confirmed by the Council, thus disposing of the charges of fraud brought against them at the commencement of the session. The Committee of Investigation made no report.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.—Hon. T. C. McCreery, late U. S. Senator from Kentucky, was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus at Frankfort, to night to succeed Hon. Garrett Davis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Policeman Hinckley last night while at the second precinct station was attacked with hydrophobia. He was taken to his home and is now in a critical condition. He cannot live long. About two years ago while fondling a little dog, he was bitten by the animal but has never, previous to this, discovered any symptoms of the disease.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to Col. M. J. O'Brien, Gen. Supt. of the Southern Express company, says, last night a man was seen lurking around the building at Union City, in which the express robbers are confined, and on being approached by policemen Kline, started to run, pursued by the officer when the fugitive turned and fired, killing the officer instantly. The depot watchman, Michael Morsn, then joined in the chase and was shot in the shoulder by the ruffian. He was subsequently captured and placed under guard.

Before daylight this morning, about thirty disguised men overpowered the guard and killed Levi Farrington, the Express robber, and took the murderer away. The body of the latter was found after daylight hanging to a tree near by. His name is Tolor from Reelfoot Lake, Kentucky, and it is supposed he was connected with the Express robbers and was there to aid them in escaping.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, continuing therein several hours on Trumbull's resolution now pending in the Senate. The result was that they agreed to support it with an amendment omitting that part instructing the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment to consider the expediency of so amending the law under which appointments to the public service are now made, as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. The resolution thus amended instructs the committee to inquire into the expenses of all branches of the service of the United States and report any and what offices could be abolished; whether any or what salary or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public agents or officers in the care and disbursement of public money; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; also whether any officers or agents, or other persons, have been, or are, employed in the public service without authority of the law or unnecessarily, and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service may and ought to be curtailed. The caucus then agreed on the following named Senators to comprise the committee: Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard. The last named is the only Democrat on the committee. The caucus carefully excluded from the committee those who had taken part in the debate on the retrenchment, and hence Trumbull and Shurz have no place on it.

FOREIGN

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Times* to-day contains an editorial upon American affairs, its topic being President Grant's message and accompanying documents, full copies of which have been received by mail. The *Times* article says it is struck with astonishment by the exposition of unbounded facilities for production in the United States; expresses the belief as a general thing that the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury should be adopted, but nevertheless hopes the American Congress will reject Boutwell's proposal for giving subsidies to persons employing American built iron steamships; approves the proposition of incorporating telegraphs with the Post-office Department and the establishment of savings banks, and for the modification of the civil service in the direction of reform.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Queen will remain at Windsor during the holidays, instead of going to Osborn, as was at first proposed. The progress of the Prince of Wales towards recovery is in all respects satisfactory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A Herald special states that the Bishop of Londonderry denounced the proclamation forbidding the procession, in his sermon on Sunday. The procession formed, and on attempting to march to the cathedral, was attacked by the military and a fight ensued during which several persons were hurt. The procession finally dispersed. There is great excitement, and more fighting is anticipated.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville took their seats in the National Assembly to-day. They sat in the center of the members of the right. Their appearance created no sensation in the body. A bill has been introduced in the Assembly providing for the release of Communist prisoners who held no rank.


**CONSUMPTION.**

THERE is a medicine that will cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption.

It has been used for years, constantly increasing in popularity, being very pleasant to the taste and having no disagreeable effects.

Do not let prejudice prevent you trying

It is called PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, and is sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines. Try it once and mark the results.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

dec7w17w (3)

THE ENCHANTED TEA CHEST; or, The Hundred Wreaths of Perfume. A Perfume Casket and difficult Puzzle combined. Unique, puzzling and attractive. By means of this curious little novelty the air may be filled with wreaths of delightful perfume. Sent by mail, on receipt of 30 cents, by the HAPPY HOURS COMPANY, 22 Ann St., New York dec14w3w(10)

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, N. Y. aug31w13-72@

$10 A DAY sure to Agents. Sample goods sent free. Address J. BROWN, Detroit, Michigan. dec7w4(1)

DR. GOFF will give $50 reward for any case of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PRIVATE or FEMALE DISEASE that his remedies cannot cure. He is a graduate of a first class Medical College. Circulars giving information free. A book of 100 pages on the self cure of the above diseases, also reliable advice to the married or those contemplating marriage sent by mail, price 25 cents. Address Dr. A. C. GOFF, Syracuse, N. Y. marSw1yr.

$1.50—THE NURSERY. A Monthly Magazine for Young and Old Readers. Superbly Illustrated. Send stamp for a sample number. Subscribe NOW and get the last two numbers of this year FREE. JOHN L. SHOREY, 36 Bromfield St., Boston. nov23w8

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Full information, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc. Causes and Cure. In sealed plain envelope. Price 50 cents. All female difficulties treated with perfect success.—All private diseases and Nervous Debility treated with entire success. New method. No mercury. No exposure from business. Call on, or address, Dr. A. G. Olin, 265 State St., Chicago, Ill. dec21w13t

CHICAGO FIRE!—Booksellers find Sewell's book, "Scenes and Incidents of the Chicago Fire," one of the best selling books this season. It has the best map yet issued. Price, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1, according to style of binding, post paid, sent on receipt of price, by ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher of "School Festival," Chicago, Ill. (Dealers supplied by Am. News Co., N. Y.; Nichols & Hall, Boston; Western News Co., Chicago.) dec21w3t(3)

LOST.

ON or about the 15th day of March, 1870, Land Warrant No. 38,370, issued to Mary Burs, widow of Jobes Burs, for services rendered by him in the war of 1812, the said warrant having been assigned to the undersigned, who was at the time of the loss, the legal owner thereof. All persons are notified not to make any purchase or assignment thereof, under any pretense or for any purpose whatever, for the same will be illegal and void.

EDWARD McLEARY.

December 18th, 1871—d1d&w6w*

BAUMBACH'S

New Collection

OF

Sacred Music.

Those who have been anxiously waiting for its appearance may now send their orders; and not one will be disappointed in the quality of music.

**Te Deums, Benedicites, Responses, Glorias, Anthems, Solos, Duets, Sentences.**

And all first-class,—none better. Large, clear, legible type, a great recommendation. Price in cloth, $2.50; boards, $2. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

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oct28wtf

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

$300,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEORGE UPHAM, Weybosset St., Providence, R. I. dec7w13w(4)

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ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.

*The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!*

L. D. SINE'S

Eighteenth

GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION,

To be drawn Monday, January 1st, 1872.

$200,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER.

*Five Prizes $1,000 each in* GREENBACKS

*Ten Prizes $500*

One Span of Matched Horses with Family Carriage and Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500.

Five Horses & Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, with $600 each!

Five Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each!

25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $500 each.

*2300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

Ladies' Gold Locutine and Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

NUMBER OF GIFTS 25,000! TICKETS LIMITED TO 100,000.

☞ AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, TO WHOM LIBERAL PREMIUMS WILL BE PAID.

*Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty five Tickets $40.*

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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THE WEEKLY BLADE

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ONE YEAR FOR $2!!

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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE we confidently commend to our patrons. THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL is the best Agricultural monthly published. Address,

MILLER, LOREE & CO.,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, GUN Material. Write for Price List, to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Agents wanted. aug10w6m.

MAGIC. THE DOLLAR FOX of Chemical Magic, by which Fifty instructive and amusing chemical experiments may be performed with ease and perfect safety. The case contains thirteen boxes and vials filled with chemicals, all properly labelled, a Test Glass, Test Tube, Glass Rod, and all other necessary apparatus and full and explicit instructions for performing the experiments, among which will be found the following: Four colors from one liquid—Infusions of flowers, change of colors—Sympathetic inks—Heat produced from cold—Carbonic acid in the air—To make a lead tree—Flash of light by galvanism—Mimic lightning—Watery globules—Ruby crystals—and forty other experiments. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1 by the HAPPY HOURS COMPANY, 22 ANN St., New York. dec2w(10)

Great Western Gun Works.

Rifles; Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns; Revolvers, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Rifle Barrels, Locks, Mountings, Gun materials, &c. Send for a price list. Address J. H. Johnston, Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Army Carbines, Rifles and Revolvers bought or traded for. (4) nov15-w13t

BETTER THAN GOLD are HAPPY HOURS.—Would you like to be happy? Yes! then read HAPPY HOURS, an illustrated Magazine for all classes. Each number contains Dashing Tales of Adventure, Manly Sports and Exercises, Interesting Articles on Natural History, Puzzles, Enigmas, Charades, Tricks in Magic, Chemical Experiments, etc., etc. Only $1 copies year.—TRY IT. Address Happy Hours Company, 22 Ann street, New York. 5 December No. FREE to Subscribers for 1872. dec21(3)

CIONS! CIONS! CIONS!

ONE MILLION, all leading Western Varieties. Warranted True to Name, at $1 per M. Order early. Also, full stock of General Nursery Stock, cheap as the cheapest. For particulars and Price List address, with stamp, JAMES M. WILLS, Bloomington, Ill. dec21-w7t(4)

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30 NEW SONGS, Airs, and 30 Love Secrets, mailed free. T. F. WOOD, Vernon, N. J. dec21w3w(3)

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY

Cash Assets, $3 000,000.

TO THE PUBLIC: To verify the assurance of unlimited confidence repeatedly given by the companies composing the UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY of New York, since the great fire at Chicago, we invited an official investigation of our condition, which was conducted by the Hon. G. W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York. The result appears by the following certificate:

"INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
"ALBANY, November 1, 1871.

"At the request of the officers of the GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA AND REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, of the City of New York, in view of the recent disaster at Chicago, I have officially examined their condition and find it such as to justify the entire confidence of the public.

"GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent."

This organization continues to issue Policies at unbroken rates, on desirable risks at fair rates.

☞ Policies issued and renewed by our Agents in all the cities and towns in the Western and Southern States. nov9-w13t



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FOR COUNTRY AND TOWN! FOR OLD AND YOUNG!

STILL AT THE FRONT!!

FROM THE PEOPLE.—"I am not only delighted, but surprised to see it out from the ruins so soon."—P. A Springer, Springfield, Ill. "I must congratulate you on the extraordinary and unlooked for enterprise you have shown in issuing your paper so soon."—F M Munn, Newark, N. J. "The farmers must support their paper, for it has supported the farmers."—John Varey, Jacksonville, Ill. "The Farmer was my guide in farming seventeen years ago."—C C Hutchinson, Atchison, Kan. "We can't do without the dear Farmer."—C Bateman, Fort Calhoun, Neb. "You can count me a life subscriber, for I value The Farmer more than any other agricultural journal in the United States."—L D Watkins, Manchester, Mich. "My father took it when I was a boy. I take it now. We farmers love The Prairie Farmer."—L S Eldred, Carrollton, Ill. "My name is on your free list, from which strike it off, and enclosed find $2.00." A S Fuller, (Ass't Edr. Rural New Yorker,) Ridgewood, N J. "You have the esteem and confidence of the Great West."—N C Dudley, Nursery Hill, Neb. "You can't think how overjoyed we were to hear from our dear old Prairie Farmer."—Kittie E Jordan, Rochester, Minn. "Have taken The Prairie Farmer for nearly a quarter of a century. It must live."—W T Nelson, Wilmington, Ill. "When I heard of the great fire my first thought was about my dear old Farmer."—Wm. Lindell, Jerseyville, Ill.

FROM THE PRESS.—"It is the oldest Western farmer's paper and the immense amount of advertising patronage it always receives, shows how great and appreciative is its circulation."—Forney's Press, Philadelphia. "The leading agricultural Journal of the Northwest."—American Artisan, New York. "We only hesitate about urging you to subscribe for fear the result of it would be that you would go West."—Vermonter, Vergennes, Vt. "We cordially commend it to the patronage of the public generally."—Industrial Gazette, Louisville, Ky. "Has a large circulation, and is very justly popular in Texas."—Register, Waco, Tex. "A No. 1 paper, surpassed by none published."—West Virginian, Fairmont, W. Va. "It is the best of our Western agricultural papers."—Sun, Parsons, Kan. "The largest, best, and most widely circulated of its class in the whole West."—Republican, Vermillion, Dakota. "Richly deserves the liberal patronage of the farmers of the West."—Platte Journal, Columbus, Neb. "The best of farm journals."—Courier, Fiedlay, Ohio. "A Western institution, of which we are all proud."—Chief, Fort Atkinson, Wis. "The most popular farm and family paper in the West."—Advertiser, Tipton, Iowa. "The best and most ably edited agricultural paper."—Missourian, Lamar, Mo. "One of the best agricultural papers in the country."—Republican, Lansing, Michigan. "We don't see how a man can pretend to farm without it."—Index, Wenona, Ill. "Shows a heap of pluck and perseverance. Long may it live!"—Transcript, Olympia, Oregon.

Though our convenient and well appointed Offices, together with their entire contents, were totally destroyed by the recent Great Fire, yet the reliable old PRAIRIE FARMER, which for more than THIRTY YEARS, had wended its way, Winter and Summer, through storm and sunshine, without intermission, to the firesides of its thousands of readers—true to its record, never missed an issue, but has been mailed regularly, every week since the fire, to all subscribers. It has put on an entire new dress, and goes forth, as neat and attractive, as handsomely illustrated and as replete with varied and instructive contents, as ever. But our loss has been very heavy, and years of hard labor and frugality can hardly repair it; yet, with God's blessing and the help of our friends, we shall strive to earn prosperity and win a greater measure of success for THE PRAIRIE FARMER than has ever yet been vouchsafed it. The brethren of the press have unanimously uttered noble and cheering words of praise and encouragement, and our patrons everywhere—the old wheel horses of Western agriculture, and the readers of but half a year's standing; the wives and mothers, the boys and girls—have spoken and acted words and deeds of sympathy and support far beyond what we could have expected or hoped for. And now, as the long winter evenings are coming, we are casting about to see how it may come to pass that we can, to some extent, repay all this spontaneous outburst of generosity and ardent support that indeed proves the whole world kin. We hope to do it by sending to the fireside of each patron something that shall instruct, something that shall improve, something that shall amuse, something that shall suggest thought, something that shall stimulate to experiment, something that shall make better and nobler every member of the family. With the farmer we shall discuss the matters of the field, the orchard and the stable. With the farmer's wife we shall gossip over the topics of the kitchen, the dining room and the flower garden. With the children we shall chat about all the little and big affairs of the world, that we think will do them good and make them excellent citizens and members of society. With all we shall fairly and fearlessly discuss the Topics of the Day. For all we shall condense the News of the Week, as we gather it from all parts of the world, and for the farmers everywhere we shall endeavor to maintain their rights, protect their interests and warn them against frauds and rascalities, of whatever name or nature. In brief, we shall endeavor in THE PRAIRIE FARMER, to supply everything that we know how to supply, or that the reader can expect in a farm and fireside journal.

EVERY PERSON

Living at the East, who contemplates removing to the West, and every person, East or West, who is not already a subscriber, and who desires the latest, most thorough and reliable information of practical value concerning the growth and development of the West and Northwest, particulars relating to the public domain, character of Western soils, the most successful modes for their cultivation, tree planting, fruit growing, etc., etc., should not fail to subscribe for THE PRAIRIE FARMER for 1872.

Agents! Friends! Everybody!!

We call upon you, who have heretofore interested yourself in our behalf, and also you who have not, to push on the good work of extending the circulation and influence of THE PRAIRIE FARMER. We do not want you to work for nothing, but ask you to remember that no other weekly journal of its class in the world offers more splendid inducements to subscribers and agents alike, and that no other is so easy and so profitable to canvas for among the industrial masses. Remember that our list comprises 150 PREMIUM ARTICLES; also, that if you prefer CASH COMMISSION to Premium Articles, you can deduct the munificent TWENTY PER CENT. from yearly or half-yearly subscriptions.

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[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

Diosma Crenata—Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES.—The odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USE.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Ureters, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25 and from 55 to 65, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus.

DISEASE OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the Power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

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Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's.—Take no other.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

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FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT!

It Is An Anchor of Hope

TO THE

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This is the Testimony of all who have used or Prescribed it.

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Ask for Helmbold's. Take no Other.

Price $1.25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $6.50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

Established upward of [illegible] years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist

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☞ SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

# Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1871.


## Terms of Subscription.

### THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday and sent to subscribers by mail, at the following rates:

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| One Copy, one year | $2 00 |
| " " six months | 1 00 |
| " " three months | 50 |
| Clubs of five | $1 75 each |
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With an extra copy to every person sending a club.

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HOW TO REMIT—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, *at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.*

WE CANNOT ASSUME THE RISK ON MONEY SENT IN REGISTERED LETTERS OR OPEN MAIL.

CHECKS ON COUNTRY BANKS *cannot be used at par. We will invariably deduct cost of collecting same.*

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Ordinary advertisements (Nonpariel solid) 50 cents per line, each insertion.

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Twelve lines Nonpariel solid make one inch.

The average number of words (Nonpariel solid) in an inch is 80; 12 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 33⅓ per cent additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $1.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

### THE BLADE.

This week's BLADE presents another rich table of contents to its readers. Without going into particulars, we ask them to cast their eyes over its broad and well filled pages, and then call the attention of some neighbor to them who is not a subscriber. A few words *just now* from our friends who know what the paper is will be worth a good deal to us.

Our next week's issue will be more than usually interesting. It will contain, among other things, another installment of "Miss Brown's Fortune," and the commencement of another charming story; a most capital letter from Parson NASBY; an extra quantity of answers to correspondents, and a very rich variety of miscellany.

If your subscription is about to expire, see to it that it is renewed in time to keep your files complete. You cannot afford to miss even a single number.

### NASBY NEXT WEEK!

Mr. Nasby will make his appearance next week, probably with an account of the troubles which followed an attempt to reorganize the Democracy. Whatever the topic may be, the letter will be a good and pointed one.

### RENEW.

Don't let your subscription to the BLADE run out. Renew in time to keep your files perfect and complete. Keep up your clubs and enlarge them. We shall give a better paper this year than ever. Look at the date on your wrapper and see to it that your renewal comes in time.

### CHEAP READING.

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| The Toledo BLADE | $2 00 |
| *American Farm Journal* | 75 |
| *Wood's Household Magazine* | $1 00 |
| | $3 75 |

All three of these periodicals—each the best of its class, will be sent to any address one year for $2 60!

Roll in the names!

☞ The Democrats of Georgia are putting themselves in a very unenviable attitude. The members of the Legislature have voted themselves seven dollars per day, and twenty five cents for each mile they travel to and from the capitol. They have wasted their time in political jangling, until they have failed, as they claim, to complete their necessary business within the forty days allowed by the Constitution, and they are now holding on at the capitol, drawing their seven dollars per day, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the State, when they cannot point to one important measure that should detain them a single hour, and they have, in an unconstitutional and revolutionary manner, caused an election to be held for a Governor to fill out the unexpired term of Governor BULLOCK. The election occurred on Monday, and the Republican party did not vote, and it is feared that the perverse and palpable disregard of constitutional provision and authority which the policy and procedure of the reconstructionists has involved, may compel the national government again to intervene in the affairs of that distracted State.

☞ The thirty-fourth annual report of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital shows the whole number of patients there October 1, 1871, to be 200 males and 221 females; whole number admitted during the year 254 males and 216 females; whole number discharged 251 males and 206 females; whole number under treatment 432 males and 427 females; recovered, 106 males and 103 females; improved, 7 males and 1 female, died 41 males and 22 females. The statistics show that nearly all the patients are persons who have been engaged in mechanical employments. Of farmers there were 19, laborers 69, machinists 12, carpenters 13, shoemakers 20, traders 10, clerks 10. Not a single author, clergyman, editor or lawyer, and but one physician was admitted.

☞ The House Postal Committee is desirous of making a record in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, and has reported a bill for that purpose. A bill has also been reported authorizing one cent postal cards transmitted in mails in accordance with the Postmaster General's recommendation.

☞ Mr. SUMNER is preparing an elaborate argument in support of his One Term amendment in regard to the Presidency. It is said that a large majority of the members of Congress are in favor of the amendment.

### A NEW ELEMENT IN OUR POLITICS.

The organization of the Internationals in this country has made quite a stir among the political managers of the land. In all the great cities and in many of the small manufacturing towns of the country are Trades' Unions, in which are organized for purposes of mutual assistance and protection the tradesmen of the different industries. In New York, and we believe, in some other places, several of the strongest of these have united with the Internationals. The organization must largely influence the political action of the large body of workingmen connected with them. The condition of the working classes being so very different in this country from that of the working men of Europe, it is not expected that any very striking or permanent changes can be made in our politics, by means of this combination. The relations of the worker and the capitalist are much more harmonious and equal than in Europe. The laws of the country are already more in the interest of the poor than of the rich, so that but little can be done by the law to improve the privileges of the people. There is no occasion for a political organization to defend the interest of labor, as a specialty, and no attempt to found one can be successful. Yet an organization possessing the zest which novelty imparts, actively operated, for a season or two, may be made to work wonderful changes in the relative strength of the two political parties. We all remember the commotion produced by the KNOW NOthing organization, and how for years it held the balance of power in several States, and absolute control in others. Such a combination, even without any foundation in reason or necessity, for one or two elections may produce unlooked for results.

The debates in Congress on yesterday show that the politicians of both parties are setting their sails to catch the favoring gales which they feel to be approaching. The Republicans have not been caught napping. The passage of the resolution introduced by Mr. HOAR ordering a commission to investigate the subject of wages and the hours of labor, the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and the capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how these classes are affected by the existing laws in regard to commerce, finance and currency, is the first move, or countermove on the political chess board called out by this movement.

As a political movement this is adroit and timely. What its ulterior results will be, must depend largely on the material of which the Commission is composed. A big book or two, printed at the public expense, we may calculate upon as a certainty. The subjects involved in the proposed investigation involve the whole science of government and of political and social economy. These have exhausted the powers of the great thinkers of the world. Whether the President can, with all his skill in discerning character, select just the men whose labors and reasoning will solve the mysteries and problems in the solution of which so little success has been had, is itself one of the unsolved problems of the day. On these three commissioners will devolve one of the weightiest tasks ever laid by a nation on a like number of men.

The time allotted for their task is entirely too brief. Nor is the $5,000 allowed for a years' service of a man of sufficient learning and ability for the settling of the great conflict between capital and labor, and of reporting a solution of the controversy which has existed between wealth and poverty ever since Adam was turned out of Paradise, an adequate compensation. We have always believed that all things were possible with God, but if this commission shall do all the work laid out for it in a workmanlike manner, or even so as to pay the cost of their work, we shall believe that nothing is impossible with man. We know it may be said that the Commission is to report facts, but what will the facts be worth without a philosophy deduced from them which may bring to a better understanding those whom circumstances and interests have held so long at variance.

☞ Investigations are the order of the day. The Senate has ordered inquiries into the alleged abuses at the New York Custom House, the Hodge defalcation, the case of Bank Examiner Callender and also the recent defalcations in the Treasury Department. Senator SCHURZ has also put through a resolution ordering an inquiry into the cartage system of the New York Custom House; also whether any persons receive presents from parties who control the cartage system in order that they may secure a larger amount of goods to be stored, also in regard to the baggage and other articles allowed to come in without duty and the amount of money lost to the government by these practices.

☞ The editor of *Harper's Weekly* puts a great deal in a few words, as follows: "A party which, while defending and extending human slavery, called itself Democratic, and while actively in one part of the country, and passively in the other, trying to overthrow the government, called itself conservative, may also, when foiled in the attempt to destroy the Constitution, solemnly call itself Constitutional. The motley host called the Democratic party is quite as constitutional as it is Democratic, and as conservative as it is constitutional."

☞ Lord NAPIER, favorably known as British Minister at Washington during a part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, subsequently as the representative of his Government in the Netherlands, Russia, and Prussia, and latterly as Governor of Madras, is mentioned as likely to succeed Earl MAYO as Viceroy of India in 1873. The office has a salary of $125,000 a year, with palatial residences in Calcutta and princely country-seats. Other emoluments swell the income to $125,000 a year more, and the office is tenable for five or six years.

### ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

The question of electing Postmasters by the people, we are pleased to see, has been introduced into Congress by means of a resolution directing the Civil Service Committee to inquire into the expediency of the same. The Civil Service Commission could not take up the subject, as they were limited in their action to the suggesting of reform within the limits of the existing provisions for making appointments. A constitutional change will be necessary, we presume, in order to take from the President the appointment of this class of officers. It is time such change was made. With or without civil service the appointment of a vast army of postmasters every four years is a heavy burden on the federal government. The people are more immediately interested in having their post office affairs well managed than they are in almost any other office of the government. This measure will do more than any single proposition to lessen the evils of what we may now call Congressional patronage, for the Senators and Representatives belonging to the party in power are virtually invested with the privilege and responsibility of such appointments. Nor will the propositions just submitted by the Civil Service Commission relieve the matter so far as post offices are concerned. They are, under that system, to be appointed only after examination as other appointees in the civil service are. As their number is legion, where shall examining boards sit, or find time for their examination? The expense of such examination must be very considerable. The people of a community are perfectly competent to elect a Postmaster that will suit them perfectly. The authority of this Department to remove for cause, and to hold to a rigid responsibility will be just what it is now, and the people by a fair election will be likely to make more judicious selections than can be made by any form of recommendations.

We are strenuously in favor of making appointments for all purely clerical offices on the plan recommended by the Civil Service Commissioner. Postmasters, Collectors, District Attorneys, Clerks, Assessors and all similar appointments can be elected as we now elect State officers, and with results quite as satisfactory.

There are those who doubt the wisdom of electing any Federal officers. So when Ohio carried the Democratic principle to an extreme, as was thought, making nearly every office elective, nearly stripping the Executive of all appointing power, many of our sages shook their heads ominously and said not good, but evil, would be the result. But Ohio is to-day, perhaps, the best governed State in the Union, and as few mistakes are made in the selection of her officers as can be expected in this imperfect world. TOM CORWIN used to say, with his slashing humor, that all a Whig Governor could find to do was to sign Justices' Commissions and pardon Democrats out of the Penitentiary. This was his way of showing how utterly stripped of patronage the office was. Popular elections have not augmented official corruption, but have reduced it. So, then, we may dismiss all fears of making postmasters elective.

☞ The *American Farm Journal* is the best and cheapest Agricultural paper published in the United States. Sixteen large pages for 75c per annum. Send in your names to MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Judge GAMBLE, presiding over a Pennsylvania Court, has made permanent an injunction restraining a Catholic Bishop from removing a priest from his congregation, contrary to the wish and desire of his people. This is the first case of the kind which has occurred in this country in connection with the Catholic Church. We have not the report of the reasoning on which this decision is based, but infer that the Judge has followed the example of Judge JAMISON, of Chicago, in the CHENEY case, by inquiring into the regularity of the Bishop's proceedings under the canons of the Roman Catholic Church. On no other ground can the interference of civil authorities with ecclesiastical matters be justified or tolerated. A priest and his people have certain rights and duties imposed on them, it is presumed, under the canons and usages of the church, and when one of the ruling powers mistakes or disregards his duty so as to oppress an inferior, or take from him unforfeited rights, the courts may and must look into the ecclesiastical constitution, which is the agreement or compact between the parties, to see where the fault lies, or what would be just between them. The courts can not admit the infallibility of any one. They are set to mend up, as best they can, all disputes between men, in every walk of life. If ecclesiastics can not agree among themselves, the courts must interfere with them, as they do between man and wife, parent and child, partners in business, or members of an incorporated institution. As far as human judgment and will can accomplish it, they are to compel bishops and priests, as well as other men, to do justice to each other, taking their church constitution as the rule for determining what justice is.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—An East Indian Prince has presented to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an elegant palace at Bareilly which is to be converted into a School and invalid's home. Miss SWAIN, a missionary and successful medical practitioner in that city, is the person who was the means of securing this royal present for the Society. She is training a class of native girls in the study of medicine, with great success. The Prince who made the present, reads English well and receives regularly a number of English and American newspapers, which he reads with great interest and pleasure.

☞ The Ohio State *Journal* contemplates bo h a morning and evening edition after January first. The *Journal* is a spicy and well conducted paper, and deserves a liberal support.

### REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The report of the Civil Service Commission shows that the work of marking out a way of reform was committed to wise and able hands. The Commissioners disclaim any conceit on their part that their work is perfect, but state that it is only the initiation of a reform which must be perfected by amendment from time to time, as experience may suggest. A beginning at reform must be made, and the sooner made the better.—Those who oppose every reasonable proposition of reform show that they have no real hostility to the system as it is. The Commissioners set forth that the present is a most favorable moment for *reform*. Old party issues are disappearing; perilous questions of fundamental policy are disposed of and the paramount questions are now those of administration. Honesty and efficiency in every department and office in the government should now be the demand of people of every party. The sole object of the reform proposed is to secure integrity, efficiency, and economy. The rules prescribe that no person shall be admitted to any position within the civil service who is not a citizen, and who shall not present satisfactory evidence as to character, health and age, and who shall not have passed a suitable examination in speaking, writing and reading the English language. A subsequent rule, however, provides for necessary exceptions.

An advisory Board is to be constituted to arrange the positions of each branch of the civil service in groups, each group to be graded, for purpose of promotion within the group. Admissions shall always be to the lowest group, and admissions to a higher group can only be made from the group below, unless on examination no capable persons for the higher grade shall be found in the group under examination. After examination the examiners shall name to the appointing power the three who stand highest on the list for excellence in the examination, and from these three the vacancy shall be filled.

All political assessments of persons within the service are prohibited. New appointees, except persons appointed by and with the advice and consent of the President, are to be considered as on probation for the first six months, when, if their work shall merit a certificate of competence from the examiners to the head of their department, they shall receive a permanent appointment.

Officers charged with the care of moneys are not to be commissioned until the proper officers charged with looking after their pecuniary fidelity shall approve them.

It will be seen that these rules, if carried out, will do much to take these appointments out of the range of partisan politics, and will present to every man in the employ of the government a strong and constant motive to be studious, faithful and industrious. The Commissioners say in explanation of their recommendations, that an examination, if understood to include nothing but literary proficiency, might be opposed as unsatisfactory. A man might be a good appraiser of linen and know nothing of history or accounts, and yet a good appraiser of linen is none the worse for being a man of education and intelligence. Of two excellent accountants the one with the most general knowledge would be preferable. The Commission have, by their labors, set forth facts and established conclusions which will greatly lessen the number of embarrassments which have heretofore surrounded this reform.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* does not see everything lovely in the election of McCRERY to the Senate from that State, as appears from this paragraph:

We trust that the issue will prove that it has not been obtained at the cost of the Democratic party. But we confess that we regard the spectacle of two Kentucky Senators sitting side by side in the upper house of Congress, yet pulling different ways and hating each other with all the vigor of private enmity, with apprehension. A house divided against itself can never be very strong, and between the houses of Stevenson and McCreery it will be strange indeed if Kentucky is able to hold her own at Washington.

☞ The gossip writer of the Detroit *Tribune* is a philosopher of a unique pattern, if we are to take the following as a specimen. He says:

Nathan Parsons has been arrested in Ogden for the murder of Harris Burroughs in San Francisco, in 1864. The propriety of this proceeding may be questioned. It will cost the State a great deal of money to try him, subject Mr. Parsons to a great deal of inconvenience and perhaps endanger his life, and Mr. Burroughs has been dead so long that he probably does not care much about it any way.

☞ The Administration is steadily pushing forward the work of retrenchment. The Secretary of War has recommended and the Military Committee of the House have reported a bill to provide for dropping about eighty lieutenants from the army, thereby reducing its expense about four hundred thousand dollars per year.

☞ A large number of Senators called upon the President on yesterday to congratulate him on the successful issue of the Civil Service Commission. He stated to his visitors that it was his intention to cause the rules reported to be carried out in all departments of the government.

☞ Senator CHANDLER has come out strongly in favor of the establishment of the postal telegraph, as recommended by the President and the Postmaster General.

The *Woman's Journal* gives this as a sketch from life. It certainly illustrates a wrong that should be righted: "When Ben and I were children I was the taller. When we went to school I studied more than he did; I graduated before he did, I read more books than he did; if we got into an argument I was pretty sure to get the better of him—in short, I was ahead of Ben, and I patronized him! But Ben got ahead at last. He studied a profession; I crimped, and frizzed and mused. He went into business, I dusted, and arranged and beautified. He is growing rich; I am growing poor. He can travel if he chooses; I can sit at home till I'm invited. He is independent; I am dependent. Ben is a successful bachelor, with the world before him; I am an unsalaried maiden with no definite prospects. Ah, Ben Ben, this will never do—just wait, sir, till I take a start!"

### THE ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.

On the 21st inst. Senator SUMNER presented for the consideration of the Senate a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution confining the President to one term. The preamble to the proposition is quite lengthy, and is exhaustive of the authorities which have sanctioned the important principle it embodies. First is set forth the fact that in the minds of men of all parties there has been a growing conviction that no man wielding the vast patronage of the Presidential office should even be a candidate for re election, and that this conviction, in various forms, and at different times, has found ample expression in the warnings of our most eminent statesmen. ANDREW JACKSON, in his first and second messages to Congress, in alluding to the necessity of keeping each department of the government entirely independent of each other, said that "the agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate," and in order that the incumbent of that high office might approach its responsibilities uncommitted to any other course than a strict line of constitutional duty, he called the attention of the people and then representatives in Congress to the importance of an amendment making a President ineligible for a second term. President HARRISON is quoted as earnestly approving the one term principle, as the "incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and then there would be no cause to misrule the country." This sentiment President HARRISON had sanctioned in the strongest possible manner by pledging himself before heaven and earth to lay down his office at the feet of the people at the end of his first term. The great American statesman HENRY CLAY is quoted as saying that "Much observation and deliberate reflection have satisfied us that much time and thought of the incumbent is occupied during his first term in securing his re-election, and the public business consequently suffers. The same statesman also approved an amendment limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term. DANIEL WEBSTER, also, in one of his great political speeches, said that chief among the objects for which the Whig party was striving was the limiting of each President to a single term. The Whig party, as represented in the National Convention of 1844 pledged itself to that great principle. BENJ. F. WADE, an Ohio Statesman, stated, as the result of the observation of a long and arduous public life, that it was rare that a President was not tempted to use the powers entrusted to him to secure his re-election, and he expressed it as his opinion that among the most glaring defects of the Constitution was its allowing a President to be eligible for re-election. DE SCOQUEVILLE, the French philosopher, is quoted as saying that "Intrigue and corruption are vices natural to the elective governments, but when the chief of the government can be re elected, those vices extend indefinitely, and compromise the existence of the country. When a single candidate seeks the position by intrigue his maneuvers can operate only over a circumscribed space. When on the contrary, the chief of the government himself enters the ranks of the candidates, he borrows for his own purposes, the force of the government. In the first case, it is one man with his feeble means, in the second, it is the government itself, with its immense resources." The same writer also observes: "It is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire to be elected dominates the thoughts of the President. That all the policy of his administration tends to this point, that his best movements are subordinated to this object, that in proportion, as the momentous crisis is approached, individual interest substitutes itself in the mind for the general interest." The proposition of Mr. SUMNER then concludes as follows:

WHEREAS, All these concurring voices, to whose patriotism and reason all bear testimony, have additional value at this moment, when the country is looking anxiously to a reform of the civil service; for the plain reason that the peril from the Chief Magistrate, so long as he is exposed to temptations, surpasses that from any other source, and thus the first stage in this much desired reform is the one term principle, to the end that the President who exercises the appointing power, extending to all parts of the country, and holding in subordination a multitudinous army of office holders, shall be absolutely without motive or inducement to employ it for any other purpose than the public good; and

WHEREAS, The character of Republican institutions requires that the Chief Magistrate shall be above all suspicion of using the machinery of the government of which he is the official head, to promote his personal aims, therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.*, That the following articles hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 1. No person who has held or acted as the office of President of the United States, shall be thereafter eligible to that office.

SEC. 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873.

MR. SUMNER said, in offering the resolution, that he hailed the message of the President endorsing the civil service reform, yet that message omitted a recommendation of the one term principle, without which the civil service reform could not be made effective. The President's scheme was the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet omitted. He now proposed to put Hamlet into the play. It need not take long to do it. Mr. SUMNER also called attention to the fact that the amendment was not to go into effect until March 4th, 1873. The proposition, therefore, would not embarrass the Senators in their preferences for any particular candidate next year.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper, of December 10, says: "William H. Seward writes from Auburn, New York, to a friend in this city, that his health is much better than before he left San Francisco on his tour around the world. If the present winter does not prove too much for his strength, he will probably spend next summer in making a tour of Northern Europe, including the extreme northern portions of Norway and Sweden."

### GOSSIP.

A plucky New York tailor has published a fashion brochure on how to dress for church.

Seymour, Indiana, has a beech tree from which ten men have already been swung.

Boston is to have a "steam fire boat," to protect the water front and the shipping.

A miserable man in Chicago has had the small pox twice in eight years.

Seven books on the Chicago fire have been published or announced as in preparation.

A Western man named Archer was recently convicted of bigamy. "Insatiate Archer, could not one suffice?"

The Georgia *Sun* is terrific on similes. It says: "Human nature is a crooked stick, and, like a dog's hind leg, hard to straighten."

In one spot in burning Chicago, eight thousand stoves fused, and gunpowder is being resorted to in order to rend them asunder.

J. M. Leach, a member of Congress from North Carolina, is charged with being a Ku Klux, and he is to be arrested.

Cooper wrote thirty-nine volumes, thirty of which were novels, and most of them were written before breakfast.

The *Sun* says that Fisk has compromised with Mansfield for $25,000, and the wicked woman has agreed to let him alone.

Bishop Morris, the senior bishop of the M. E. Church, will be seventy-eight years of age in April next.

One hundred and five short-hand writers do the newspaper reporting in the House of Commons.

A suit is now pending before the Circuit Court at Onawa, Iowa, involving the egregious sum of sixty-one cents.

Judge Brady, of New York, says patent medicine venders can be held to strict legal accountability for the assertions made in their advertisements.

A Southern California paper advertises for "a young freckled face man that won't back down, with a pair of saddle-bags, pistol and bowie knife, to collect for this office. A large salary will be paid."

One Schneider, a butcher of Canfield, has been playing a joke upon his wife, to whom he was married only a short time ago. He got all her money, about $2,000, and went traveling without telling her about it.

W. M. Rosenblatt, a Jewish writer, predicts in the January *Galaxy*, that within fifty years "obedience will be refused on American soil" to the ordinances of circumcision and marriage, according to the Jewish laws.

In taking down a beautiful painted canvas ceiling at All Souls College, Oxford, England, recently, fifteen ancient paintings were discovered attached to the roof, where they had been, unknown to any one, for two centuries.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thinks that "Humphrey Marshall is a man capable, physically, not only of filling the seat so soon to be vacated by diminutive Garrett Davis, but of slopping over on all sides of it."

The Grand Duke indulged in a little joke at the navy-yard ball at Brooklyn. He danced with two bulky dowagers, and then walked over to where a young lady sat who possessed a sylph-like form and solicited her hand, saying: "I desire to dance with somebody of my own weight."

A Paris paper says: "A picture celebrated for its size, bright color, and bad taste, representing 'America,' and which was painted for A. T. Stewart, of New York, for the modest price of $25,000, lies rolled up in a storehouse. It is like the elephant which the Arab had presented to him."

"Poor thing," observed a tender-hearted Bridgeport lady, in speaking of the death of a young friend, "she had just got a set of $40 set of furs, and beauties they were, but she don't need such things now." What do you suppose she meant by that?—*Danbury News.*

The Carrollton, Kentucky, Democrat tells of "a half way shooting affair" in the vicinity. The semi-occurrence consisted of a premature shot that barely missed a man, who was then promptly brained with a stiletto. Evidently the result of a Kentucky scrimmage with pistols is two dead men.

Among the late humenial *on dits* is one that a sister of General Thomas, of the United States army, is to be married in the spring to a Mr. Parker, of New York; and another, that Lieutenant Fred. Grant is engaged to a young lady living on Murray Hill.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, the late managing editor of the New York *Evening Post*, goes to California with his family this week, to spend the winter and spring, and will prepare a series of illustrated articles for *Harper's Monthly*, upon the various attractions of that section of the country, and the comfortable means for getting there.

Gypsies have lately been coming to this country in considerable numbers, and it is said that their King in this country has his headquarters in New Jersey. It is estimated that there are over 5,000 in the United States, 18,000 in England, 40,000 in Spain, 97,000 in Austria, and 200,000 in Moldavia and Wallachia.

A statue of the late Emperor Maximilian was solemnly uncovered on the 6th ultimo, at Hietzing, near Vienna, in the presence of the Emperor and a numerous and brilliant suite. The statue is of bronze, and is placed on a pedestal of Carrara marble. On it is the following simple inscription: "Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, Emperor of Mexico."

The new Imperial banner of Germany represents the Imperial eagle of Germany in its most ancient form, with one head, instead of the two subsequently given it, said to be in token of the claim to universal dominion. The eagle is blazoned on a golden escutcheon, and is quite black, being divested of the red talons bestowed on him in the fifteenth centuries of the old Empire.

A young dandy who has just returned from abroad, appeared at a New York ball, last week, elegantly attired in full dress suit, with diamond studs and sleeve buttons, point lace neck tie, three-buttoned gloves, hair powdered with blonde powder, French heels to his boots, a strong suspicion of rouge on his cheeks, and a piece of court plaster on his forehead. The girls made so much fun of him that he retired before supper.

An eccentric lady named Abby Campton recently died at Turner's, New York. Her administrators while inventorying her effects found various sums of money in unexpected places. Thus, there were $25 between the leaves of an old ledger book, and about $90 in bills, $30 in silver and one $5 gold piece in a teapot. They also found among some clothing $60 in gold and $10 in silver; wrapped up in some shirts $103 in bills, and in another package $70 in bills; in an old sugar bowl well covered with rag, $15 25 in silver, and near the bottom of a chest filled with trumpery, $90 in silver and $35 in gold. Among the silver pieces found were German, French and American. Some of the oldest Spanish pieces were 1778, 1791, 1795, 1799, and American pieces, 1803 and 1810.

The liberal papers in Holland charge King William, of the Netherlands, with having sold most of the valuable paintings of the Royal Gallery at the Hague, and with having substituted very inferior copies in their place.

Sir Richard Wallace has presented to the British National Gallery the picture by Berberg of "The Congress of Munster," bought by Sir Richard, at Prince Demidoff's sale, for £7,350. Sir W. Boxwell offered £700 at the sale and then retired from the bidding.

The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, of Denmark, have returned to Copenhagen from Stockholm. His Royal Highness, who was admitted, while in Sweden, into the highest rank of Freemasonry, (the Order of Charles XIII.) is about to be chosen Grand Master of the Danish Lodges.

The *Saturday Review* calls Mrs. Muloch-Craik's new story, "Hannah," "a deceased wife's sister's novel," and says "Hannah" is rather a tract than a novel, and a tract in two volumes devoted to preaching up the duty of marrying our wives' sisters.

It appears that the Internationals possess now in Europe nineteen organs, without including those published in France. Belgium alone has seven, the others being at Vienna, Berlin, Pesth, Leipsic, Munich, Dresden, the Hague, Amsterdam, Geneva, Neufchatel, Zurich and Barcelona.

Adopting as a basis the duties paid on diamonds in the United States, and adding to that the value of other precious stones, such as rubies, emeralds, &c., the aggregate worth of unmounted gems sold annually in the United States reaches about ten millions of dollars.

The London *Times* says the boy life of Charles Dickens was a sad one. To his intimate friend Mr. John Forster, Dickens communicated the real story which he told the public in another form, in "David Copperfield." Forster says many of the descriptions are renderings of real experiences in the boy life of the great author.

The Saturday *Review* does not like Miss Muloch's novel "Hannah," and pronounced it a two volume tract. As the Saturday *Review* is old fogyish and has no higher ambition than to present the women of this age in the worst possible view, no one expected it to like Miss Muloch's telling blow for reform, and no one cares whether it likes the story or not.

A sect of Mohammedans has arisen in Persia, now numbering 200,000, which recognizes the Bible as the word of God, and attempts to reconcile the creeds of Islam and Christianity. The sect is under powerful oppression, and many of its adherents have been slain, but in its strength of numbers and influence, and in its persistence, is of peculiar significance and hopefulness.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Dec. 18, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the negroes of Rhode Island asking for the passage of a supplementary civil rights bill. This, with several other petitions, was referred. Mr. Corbett introduced a bill to provide that on the first of January, 1872, National Banks shall have three per cent of gold coin in hand, of aggregate circulation, increasing thereafter annually till they have 15 per cent. thereafter to keep reserve in gold instead of legal tenders. Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, directing the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment to inquire into the condition of affairs at the Government offices in New York. Mr. Anthony's amendment to the resolution to the appointment of a Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment was adopted, and Messrs. Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, Barlan, Stewart, Pool and Bayard were appointed on the committee. The committee is instructed to inquire into the expenditures of all branches of the service, and to report what ought to be abolished, what salari sought to be reduced, to report frauds, etc.

In the House bills were introduced: To punish bank, insurance, State and Government officers for bribery and corruption, to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroads; to prevent the appointment of dishonest and incompetent government officials, and making those who appoint or recommend responsible for their misconduct; to abolish export bonded warehouses for tobacco and snuff and to repeal special tax on manufacturers and dealers in cigars; to refund cotton tax collected in 1865, 1866 and 1868; to provide for a preliminary survey for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Ohio; to legalize polygamist marriages in Utah and dismiss all criminal proceedings in Utah against polygamists; for the admission of Utah as a State. A bill modifying the steamboat act so as to allow boats 150 instead of 110 pounds of steam to the square inch in standard boilers was adopted. A resolution offered by Mr. Hoar declaring sympathy with all efforts in foreign countries to establish self government and sympathy with the families of all who have lost their lives in such efforts, was adopted. Mr. Butler introduced a bill declaring women entitled to suffrage under the 14th Constitutional amendment.

On the 19th, in the Senate, Mr. Sherman reported a substitute for the bill fixing salaries of the Register and Second Comptroller of the Treasury. The substitute establishes a uniform salary of $1 500 for Assistant Secretary, Comptroller, Auditors Register, Commissioner of Customs, Assistant Postmasters General, Commissioner of Pensions and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to punish stock gambling by public officers. Mr. Conkling's resolution directing inquiry into affairs at New York Custom House was amended and adopted. Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, was declared entitled to his seat and was sworn in.

On the 20th the Senate bills were introduced by Mr. Fenton, appropriating $350,000 to provide for building public buildings at Albany; by Mr. Blair to grant to Missouri all the remaining public lands of said State for the benefit of the School fund. Mr. Sumner called up his resolution asking for information about the United States Naval vessels sent to San Domingo, and it was passed. Mr. Fenton, from the Committee on Finance reported a bill to reorganize the Custom service and to regulate the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures. This bill fixes salaries at important ports and leaves the salaries at other ports to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The House amnesty bill was discussed at length.

In the House the Select Committee on Civil Service were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of Postmasters by the people. The post route bill was passed. Mr. Hoar's bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission on the question of wages and the hours of labor, &c. was discussed, amended, and passed. This provides that the Commission shall consist of three persons, of whom one shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country; Commissioners to hold office for one year and receive each a salary of $5,000. The Commission is to investigate the subject of wages and labor and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and the capitalist and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by the existing laws regulating commerce, finance, and currency. They are to report to the President and he is to transmit the report to Congress.

On the 21st, in the Senate, Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to provide that no person who has held the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that office, the amendment not to take effect till after the 4th of March, 1873. Mr. Sumner also offered a resolution directing inquiries to be made by the Retrenchment Committee as to the lease of the Bay of Samana, money paid, &c. The last was adopted. Mr. Thurman offered a resolution to admit Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, to a seat in the Senate, pending investigation as to his right to his seat. The general amnesty bill was taken up. Morton's amendment providing that the act should not invalidate the election of any body to an office under the U. S. Government, who was at the time of his election ineligible by law, pending. The amendment was rejected.

In the House little business was transacted.—The House adjourned to January 8.

# Correspondence.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1871.

As I intimated would be the case, the investigating committee of the Senate, as arranged by the caucus, is not satisfactory, and war is waged on it from the start. Mr. Sumner opened the ball by finding fault with the character of the committee, and especially with the fact that none of the men who were specially concerned to have the freest and fullest investigation, had been placed upon it. Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Thurman and other Senators joined in the chorus of complaints, and Mr. Anthony, who was the administration fuglemen, was met by a storm of opposition which indicated clearly enough that there was no disposition on the part of the conspiring Senators to make peace.—The debate was continued all day yesterday with the advantage rather on the side of the administration members, and resulting in the confirmation of the committee as arranged in caucus, with Mr. Trumbull's programme of instructions.—On the final action, the vote was nearly or quite unanimous, and it is to be hoped that the matter is now at rest.

A dispatch has been received from Minister Curtin at St. Petersburg, announcing that Prince Gortchakoff had ordered the peremptory recall of Minister Catacazy, and that Mr. Boris Dazas, a member of the Legation here, would represent Russian interests till a new Minister shall arrive. I suspect that the offence of Catacazy is a Russianism, and one of the tricks of the Russian Court. I remember that Paul Jones, nearly a hundred years ago, was lied and elbowed out of the Russian service in just about the style that Catacazy was carrying things here; and the *Evening Post* says that when Cassius M. Clay was Minister at St. Petersburg he in inadvertantly offended some of the high officers of state, and an attempt was made to get rid of him by diplomatic lying. Word was secretly sent over to Baron Stoeckel, the Russian minister, that Mr. Clay was dissolute and reckless, and bringing scandal on the diplomatic circle, and the American legation. Mr. Seward, however, refused to listen to these tales, and Mr. Clay was not disturbed. Mr. Clay, always denied the truth of the charges made against him, and no fact have since been developed to sustain them.

The civil service committee have presented their work to the President, and an outline of it will soon be given to the public. They seemed to be pleased with it, and give out that it will be accepted by Congress and work a complete revolution. But there can be no reform in the civil service so long as public places are awarded for political services. If the committee have struck at the root of the evil they should be sustained.

Paymaster General Brice, who has had a bad default in his department, has asked to be relieved and retired and his request has been granted. The order issued yesterday gives him leave of absence till January and then retires him from the service. He has been regarded as a vigilant and faithful officer, and during and since the war he was required to bear very heavy responsibilities. General Alvord is assigned to duty in his place.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Chandler, the daughter of the rich Senator from Michigan, takes place in this city to-morrow. Her affianced is Hon Eugene Hale, member of the House from Maine. It is said that the wedding, contrary to the usual course of things in this city, will be rather plain, considering the amount of wealth that is involved.

The cable tells us that the Geneva conference has had a meeting and adjourned for several months. The case is, however, before them. It was made up at the State Department, and is splendidly printed in English, French and Spanish, and makes a volume of about 500 pages. But there are also seven large octavo volumes of attending documents giving correspondence and facts, so that the whole matter will be before the Commission, if not in a nut shell at least in a reasonable compass. Among the documents is a statement from Secretary Robeson giving the expenses of cruisers amounting to over $7,000,000 which were sent in pursuit of the various pirates that were burning our shipping.

The "outrage committee" have succeeded in making a good large bill, if nothing more. Besides the $20 000 appropriated by the spring session the deficiency called for is $28,000

Yesterday Mr Kellogg of Connecticut, introduced a resolution about as sweeping as of Mr. Sumner's Internal Revenue bill. It instructs the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing the income tax and all other internal taxes except those on spirits and cigars. Mr. Kellogg moved a suspension of the rules for the immediate consideration of the resolution, and he succeeded in producing a flutter all over the House. A motion to adjourn was carried and cut him short for the present.

The Mormons are pretty busy about Washington just now, and seem to have come to the conclusion, which they ought to have reached some years ago, that to ask is safer than to deiy. Among the active agents of the "saints" is Bishop Cannon, a prominent and influential leader who is introduced to the members by delegate Hooper and is doing what he can to make things favorable for the Salt Lake colony. The message seems to have made a good impression, and if the Mormon leaders will lay aside their polygamous folly they will easily reconcile themselves to the government and probably be admitted as a State at this session of Congress.

The Senate committee in charge of that subject report against the claim of Foster Blodget to his seat from Georgia, and give the place to the opponent Thomas M. Norwood. The Senate is yet to act on the report.

Senator Brownlow's bill for grading and increasing the salaries of the higher offices in the departments will require $50,000 which is an increase that will hardly be acceptable to the country.

We are having snow to day, and the ground is white, but the weather is too warm for it to remain.

BUCKEYE.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Heavy rains and high winds are prevailing in California.

The Receiver of the Ocean Bank places the value of collaterals deposited by the Bank Examiner Callender at $70,000 to $80,000

Comptroller Green publishes official statements showing the debt of New York city and county to be $95,493,786. The amount of cash in the treasury is about $77 000 000.

A dispatch received at Chicago, from the Grand Duke Alexis, Friday, says he will arrive there on Saturday, the 30th, and will remain until Tuesday morning, proceeding thence to Milwaukee.

The Phi Kappa Psi fraternity representing thirty-three college societies, closed its annual festivities at Philadelphia on Friday. Theodore Tilton delivered the oration. Chas. Sumner was chosen orator next year.

A notice has been issued from the American legation in London to the effect that it is desirable for all citizens of the United States intending to travel on the continent to provide themselves with passports.

The Virginia House has passed a concurrent resolution suspending the payment of the interest on the State debt to the first of January. Pending consideration, the same resolution was passed in the Senate, and both Houses adjourned until the 2d of Jan.

Wm. Brown, one of the Counterfeiters who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail New York, some weeks ago, was arrested at Freeport, Illinois, and will be taken to New York, and put on the stand in the Minor case, when important revelations are expected.

The largest amount of mail matter that ever reached Chicago in a single day came on Friday for distribution and exchange. The Postmaster was compelled to leave more than forty tons of mail matter outside, it being utterly impossible to get it inside the postoffice building

The Grand Duke Alexis, arrived at Clifton, Canada, Friday afternoon, and was received by the civil and military authorities. The party crossed the new suspension bridge and took quarters at the Spencer House. The Grand Duke will remain until Saturday morning, when, after viewing the scenery on the American side of the falls, he would leave for Buffalo.

Gen. Sickles expects to return to Spain in a month or six weeks. He says he brought important matters for the State Department touching Spain and Cuba. He has advised the foreign opponents of the Erie Ring to make a united effort for justice, though he will not take a prominent part therein. The General will probably be tendered a public reception.

The Memphis *Avalanche's* Grenada (Miss) special, says: Frank Mays (colored) was hung there on Friday for the murder of his wife with rat poison last April. He had been respited by Gov. Alcorn. He refused to confess the murder to the last. He was so overcome by fright that he had to be carried to the scaffold.

The Supreme Court of Ohio have announced their decision unanimously sustaining the constitutionality of the law authorizing Cincinnati to spend $10,000,000 on the Southern Railway.

The social and political revolution in Japan is making astonishing progress. The Government is considering the policy of sending twenty-one young ladies, daughters of Daimios, to America to be educated.

Advices from Hong Kong state that there had been great damage by floods in Bengal. There had also been a dangerous uprising of Sepoys at Goa.

Letters from South America state that an earthquake at the town of Oran lasted nine hours, with forty different shocks. Streets were split open and every house tumbled into ruins. The inhabitants fled to camps outside of the town. Only one death occurred. The earthquake was held throughout the Province of Jequay, and a volcano burst forth, leading to the belief in further subterranean movements along the line of the Andes

The St. Petersburgh *Messenger*, the official journal of the Russian government, announces for the first time, the removal of Minister Catacazy from Washington, owing it says, to personal difficulties which might prejudice the government relations existing between Russia and the United States. The same official authority, in an article on the present aspect of Europe, says that the powers should see no danger to themselves in the friendship of Russia and Germany, as their common interests are sufficient to explain their mutual esteem, but no State should so far count on Russia's forbearance, as to think of absorbing another.—An Imperial ukase makes compulsory the use of the Russian language in the schools of Poland,

The Emperor of Germany has prolonged the session of the Prussian Diet until the 8th of January, 1872. Bismarck has sent a dispatch to Baron Von Armin, German representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated on her soldiers in France. He threatens to seize hostages in the occupied provinces unless assassins, in the future, who escape in the neighboring provinces, are not delivered up to the German officers by the French authorities, and declares unless these horrible outrages cease the army of occupation shall be increased and the expenses and burden of its support, which is paid by France, doubled.

The Board of Trade and City Council of LaCrosse, Wis., have raised two hundred thousand dollars as a bonus for the location of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot in that city.

Wednesday was the coldest day of the season at Cincinnati, the mercury ranging from five to ten degrees above zero. At Madison, Wis, it was 15 deg. below zero.

A deputation of French Protestants had an interview on Wednesday with Thiers, who received them with affability, and promised that religious equality should be maintained.

Hon Eugene Hale, member of Congress from Maine, and Miss Chandler, daughter of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, were married Wednesday night at the residence of the bride's father in Washington.

Two bills were introduced in the Missouri Legislature Wednesday to exempt from taxation, for five years, all capital invested in manufactures, and forever all monies loaned upon mortgages on land in the State.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends an appropriation of $185 000 for the immediate relief of the Navajo Indians of New Mexico. Eight or nine thousand of them are, by the total failure of crops, entirely dependent on the Government for support.

Much excitement prevailed in the South Carolina Legislature Wednesday, over the resolution for the impeachment of Gov. Scott. The majority is in his favor. They consider Bowen's statement of over issue of bonds as greatly exaggerated, and the persecution of the Governor as malicious.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has notified the Assessor of Internal Revenue of each district in the United States that the commissions of all surveyors of distilleries are to be revoked, to take effect on the 31st inst. The Commissioner is to designate assessors to perform the duties hereto fore performed by surveyors.

August Belmont publishes the following: "Returning to town after an absence of several days, I see for the first time, articles in the New York *Times*, under such captions as 'Mr. Belmont and the Ring,' &c. All charges, accusations, insinuations and innuendos therein contained of my complicity with corrupt transactions or corrupt men, are false and calumnious."

The Secretary of State of Wisconsin has published his annual report. The total receipts paid into the general fund during the year was one million, ninety-nine thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven dollars; total disbursements, nine hundred and sixty five thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars. The total indebtedness of the State is two millions, two hundred and fifty-two thousand and fifty-seven dollars.

A delegation of the Daughters of Cuba had an interview Wednesday evening with the President and Secretary Fish, and seem satisfied that the object of their visit is accomplished. They also visited General Banks and expressed thanks for his sympathy with the Cuban cause. The General informed them that after the holidays the question would receive in the committee on foreign affairs all the consideration it was entitled to.

Jesse K Grant, father of the President, was stricken with paralysis at 1 p m., Wednesday, at the Covington Postoffice, and fell to the floor. He remained insensible for one hour, after which he was removed to his residence. He was better in the afternoon, having so far recovered as to sit up and talk some with his friends. His health had been of late good, apparently, as usual. He is 76 years of age

The Secretary of the Treasury calls in the following 5 20 bonds, known as the second series of Feb. 25, 1862 interest on which ceases the 25th of March next: Coupons 2 3 series, $50, number 3,461 to number 10 775, both inclusive; $100 number 18,094 to number 25 934 both inclusive; $500 number 7,965 to number 16,176 both inclusive; $1,000 number 11 121 to number 27,448, both inclusive; total $16 000 000. Registered: $50, No 698 to No 840 both inclusive; $100 No. 5 080 to No. 5 991, both inclusive; $500, No 2 484 to No 2 958, both inclusive; $1 000 No 11 009 to No 13 150, both inclusive; $5 000 No 3 403 to No 4,102 both inclusive; $10 000, No. 3,900 to No. 4 726, both inclusive; grand total $20 000 000.

In Chicago Thursday A. M., at daylight, the thermometer ranged from 12 to 14 degrees below zero. The weather has considerably moodified.

The steamer Delaware, Breston, master, which sailed this week from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost off the Scilly Islands. All on board are supposed to have perished.

Three deaths occurred in Pittsburg on Thursday from drunkenness and exposure to the intense cold. The Ohio river is frozen over, the first time in seven years.

In the South Carolina Legislature on Thursday, the Governor's friends tried to force the vote on impeachment, but were defeated. This is regarded as a victory for impeachment.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others have united in a petition, which was presented by Senator Trumbull Wednesday and referred, demanding suffrage and asking that they be heard in person before the Senate and House.

### AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, says that at both that place and Brownsville, American intervention in the Mexican civil war is confidently anticipated. Texas Representatives in Congress are requested to favor it. Quiroga is at Cerralvo threatening Mier. Cortina was recently here (Matamoras) in consultation with Folacios, with whom he is ostensibly in accord, and is now moving toward Mier with 4 000 men, all the available Government forces, to meet Quiroga. His alliance to Juarez is doubtful. A Government steamer with funds is hourly expected from Tampico, and unless it arrives soon a pronunciamento is imminent.

### THE TAMMANY INVESTIGATIONS.

Nothing definite is known as to what was done by the Grand Jury on yesterday. It is known that twenty per cent. of the fund divided by Woodward, is yet unaccounted for, and it is presumed that this may still be traced into the possession of Connolly, if not both. The examination of the dealing of the officials at the various city banks is expected to result in important disclosures.

### TWEED'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

Tweed's resignation as Grand Sachem of Tammany has been recently demanded by prominent members of the order. It is understood that Tweed will soon retire and be succeeded by Dr. Bell.

### TWEED'S SURETIES.

The time for the examination of Tweed's sureties is fixed for Dec. 26th. His friends now are said to be few and his available cash little.

### CONNOLLY TO BE RELEASED.

In the case of Connolly, the order of the court for the reduction of his bail will be served on the Sheriff to day. The required bonds have been perfected, and probably Connolly will be released from Ludlow Street Jail to-day or to-morrow. The delay is due to the fact that he must meet the indictments found against him.

### IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Rumors are current that the Grand Jury have summoned witnesses to testify concerning Fisk. Important developments are expected to-day. It appears that the indictments against Tweed were found fifteen days before they were brought into court. All this time the Grand Jury kept the matter secret.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Comparative cotton statement: The total receipts from Sept. 1st, 1871, 1,253,685; same time last year, 1,476 925; total exports from Sept. 1st 1871, 624,137; same time last year 815,563; stock at all United States ports this year, 421 546; last year, 491,240; at interior towns this year, 88,954; last year, 105 875; at Liverpool this year, 435 000; last year, 374 000; American cotton afloat for Great Britain this year not reported; last year 345 000.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, declared a decision in favor of the executors of D. W. Goodman, of Alabama, against the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Company refused to pay a policy of $5,000, on the ground that several payments of premium were due. The claimants contended that the company, by withdrawing agencies from Alabama during the war, prevented Goodman from paying premiums. Blatchford decreed for the claimants with cost, the company to be credited for unpaid annual payments.

In a conversation with a Times' reporter this afternoon, Gen. Sickles stated that his visit has no political significance The relations between the American government and Spain are of a cordial character and no possibility of a rupture existed. The suppression of the Cuban rebellion was exceedingly popular with the Spanish people. The minister stated the rumor that he intended to act as agent of the English Erie stockholders, was altogether without foundation.

The sixty sixth anniversary of the New England Society was celebrated this afternoon by a dinner at Delmonico's. Counsellor Joseph H. Choate presided, and after the sumptuous had been disposed of, delivered a very humorous address. He announced the first toast to be—"The Day we Celebrate," to which Henry Ward Beecher responded. He spoke of the varied beauties of New England scenery and the industry and honesty of its people. Referring to the Pilgrim fathers, he said they brought over with them many of the errors and superstitions which existed in England at the time, but through time these were eradicated, and there was no more burning at witches, which was the Pilgrims' greatest and most irrational superstition. He then turned to politics and said it should be preached from the pulpit as much as the gospel is. This the pilgrim fathers did and he approved their ideas in this regard. He regretted that the Government and church had come to be so far separated. In the days when New England was colonized it was the custom to build the church first at the place where it was intended to build a city. Every man who became a resident of the city was a member of the church which became the legal legislature.

In conclusion he referred to the late reform movement in this city and said it was the result of New England ideas, honesty and economy.

The next toast was, "The President of the United States," which was drank with honors.

In the toast of the City of New York the President said sufficient response had been made on the 7th of November last. Governor Jewell, of Massachusetts, responded by replying to the toast of New England.

Dr. Bellows spoke on "New England Character," and said that to get at the root of the New England character, we must go to the mother country of New England. The strength of will and force of character were characteristics of the great Anglo Saxon races, surrounded as they were, by the sea. With their view confined, they had to look into themselves and learn the weaknesses of their nature and strengthen them. Such were the pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower to make themselves the nucleus of this great Republic, and the influence of whose example is life and religion is still felt, and whose ideas still prompt the public mind.

"American Diplomacy" was responded to by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who, in the course of his address, referred to the Washington Treaty. The Anglo Saxon character, he said, settled by reason and treaty what other nations would go to war about. Wisdom is still better than weapons of war. A republic should be for peace always, and so effect harmony, happiness and prosperity among its people.

"Our Common Schools" was responded to by Prof. Northrop.

### CONNOLLY'S BAIL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Connolly's bondsmen have qualified the sum of one million as required by the civil suit, but as Judge Bedford does not make known whether he will accept bail for the ex-Comptroller under fifteen criminal indictments against him, it is possible that Connolly will spend Christmas in Ludlow street Court House.

### RELIEF FOR THE WEST.

The Chamber of Commerce has received additional subscriptions for the relief of the west amounting to $45 000. The total receipts amount to $1,001,848 88.

### THE TRIBUNE THREATENED.

The Tribune says it is understood that Judge Ingraham has lately urged his judicial brethren to join in demanding the Grand Jury to an indictment of that paper, for its exposure of judicial corruption, but that the effort failed. Also that Fisk has lately instituted proceedings against the paper, for seeking to defame him. The Tribune adds that no warrants have yet been served upon it.

### FLED.

It was rumored last night that Cornelius Carson, a ring man, and Secretary of the New York Printing Co. and proprietor of the Transcript, has fled to escape the result of charges brought before the Grand Jury.

### MAYOR HALL NOT INDICTED.

It is understood that the Grand Jury have not indicted Mayor Hall, because Chas. O'Conner told them that his offence, if any, does not come within the statute under which the other members of the ring have been proceeded against. Oyer and Terminer, of the Grand Jury, however, will investigate the case of the Mayor next week.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—The mail train east, Conductor Phillips, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville road ran on a broken rail at 10.30 this morning, one mile west of West Newton. The train was thrown from the track, the express car pitching in the river, injuring the messenger seriously. Fifteen persons were injured. Two badly injured men were taken to the hotel at West Newton and their wounds dressed by the company's surgeon. No names yet furnished.

### THE TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—The Democrat has a special from Little Rock, Arkansas, which says that reliable advices from Chicot county establish the fact that the reports of the fugitives at Memphis have been greatly exaggerated. The State authorities have taken all necessary steps for the complete restoration of law and order, which will be accomplished without the assistance of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

### SMALL POX

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—The number of deaths from small-pox during the week ending last night were fifty seven. This indicates that the epidemic had passed its climax and was on the decrease, as the death rate last week was 62 and week before 68.

### France—West Indies.

PARIS, December 22.—The Imperial Committee of the Assembly has rejected the proposition for a return to Paris. The Assembly to-day commenced to debate the report of the law favoring the importation of a tax on incomes, except those rising from rentes and lands. Members of the Left support the tax, while those of the Right and Thiers himself approve it. The recent dispatch from Count Bismarck addressed to Baron Von Arnim, excite the French to renewed bitterness against Germany. The tone of the journals generally is well expressed by the following extract from one of them, which says: "The silence of the vanquished is the only fit reply to the insults of the victors. A river of blood has divided us. We learn to suffer and to wait."

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 16.—The American steamer Florida, after having detached her screw, started under sail for New York, on the 14th inst. The Spanish man-of-war Vascode Nunez, immediately followed the Florida and fired a blank cartridge, overhauled her, examined her papers, which were found to be correct, and the Florida proceeded on her voyage.

JACMEL, Dec. 8.—The case of the steamer Hornet is considered settled. The Spanish man-of-war Zaragossa remained two days off Port au Prince without communicating with the shore. The commander then sent a dispatch to the Government asking if the Spanish Consul could enjoy the same guarantees as heretofore, and if such was the case the Consul would land again. The Government replied in the affirmative, and the Consul landed and reoccupied his post. It is reported that the Commander of the Zaragossa asked the Government to remove some important pieces of machinery from the Hornet, thus rendering her unfit for sea, but the Government refused and the Zaragossa sailed for Santiago De Cuba where she has since arrived.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 12.—The President has returned to the Capital. Engagements have taken place between Baez's troops and the revolutionists. Cabral was beaten at Neiba and compelled to abandon the place hastily. His loss was heavy in men and ammunition. He lost even his own clothing. General Pimental resisted the attack of Baez's forces successfully at Santa Juan and routed them.

### THE PRINCE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Prince is gradually gaining strength. It is reported that of the physicians who attended him one will be baronetted and one knighted.

Grant Duff, M. P., in an address last night at Elgin advocated a perseverence in the commercial policy of the late Cobden, and treated the International Society with unsparing ridicule.

### THE ERIE RING.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Erie Protective Committee here, publishes the following, as received from New York: The new Attorney General, Barlow, proposes in his official capacity to break up the whole combination of the Erie Ring, without respect to persons. The publication of this intelligence has been received with great joy by the parties interested.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Holland have united in a memorial to the King, praying him not to discontinue the Dutch legation at the Vatican.

A Georgia colored lyceum discussed the question, "Which is the most useful, paper or gunpowder?" The debate was closed by a disputant who spoke as follows: "Mr. President—Spose dar was a bar out dar at de door, and you was to go dar and shake de paper at him, you'd see what de bar would do. But jes shoot a cannon at him and mark de result. I calls for de question." The President forthwith decided in favor of powder.


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# Our Young Folks.

## PET'S EARLY MORNING CALL.

Two little feet I hear,
Pattering on the floor
Softly;
Two little eyes there are
Peeping through the door
Slyly;
Birds are singing morning song—
Cautiously he moves along.
Lest he wake me.

Two little hands I feel,
Resting on the spread
Slightly;
Two little steps he takes,
O'er me—on the bed—
Lightly;
In his snow-white night gown—
Carefully he lays him down,
Lest he wake me.

Two little lips are soon
Pressing my lips down,
Sweetly;
Two little arms are there,
Twining my neck round
Gently;
Roguishly his eyes meet mine—
Languishing he says 'tis time
I should wake me.

### Little Nell.

(For the BLADE.)

Well, my dear little friends, do any of you live out in the country? (I know there are some little city children who think it would be one of the nicest things in the world if they could only live in the country.) Little Nell has always lived there. She would not live in the crowded city for love or money, (as she says,) she enjoys fresh air so well. Nell is not what most of you would call a beauty, for she has auburn hair, and a little freckled face, but I doubt whether very many of you can boast of such bright brown eyes as she possesses. Nell lives with her good mother and "big brother," (for her pa died when she was a "wee" baby.) In the spring she goes off into the green woods and fields, to gather the beautiful wild flowers, and comes home again loaded down with them, then she decorates the large farm house from cellar to garret, with the flowers and green oak branches. She is a lover of all beautiful things.

Nell is out of her little bed about as soon as it is daylight, and out to the barnyard she goes to feed the old brindle cow and pet chickens, and dear little calf, and besides these pets, she has eight of the cutest little Maltese kittens, an old gray cat, a jet black one, and she did have a snow white cat, but coming home from school one evening, what did she see but poor Whitey stretched out on the fence, dead. She found that some bad boys had killed it; then she said she would never forgive those wicked boys, but as she possesses a forgiving disposition, I guess she did forgive them.

In the Summer Nellie has all the fruit she wants, but the way she climbs those large cherry trees would make you tremble, lest she should fall and break some of her little limbs, but when the Fall comes, then "Ho for the woods away," to gather the large hickory nuts, she taking her little dog along with her; his name is Scip. (She pronounces it Skeup,) and such a good time as they do have together. I guess Scip thinks he has the same privilege as "Mary's little lamb," for he followed her to school.

One day he went as usual, and when the teacher came and commenced to hear one of the classes recite their lesson he went up to her and put his two fore paws in her lap, and looked up into her face, as much as to say, "wont you hear my A. B. C's," and oh how the children did laugh. I guess you would too. The last day of school the teacher gave Scip a card as a reward for good attendance and behavior. So much for Scip, and beside all this, he goes to her bed nearly every morning and jumps upon it, to wake her up, and then he gets down and lies by the door until she is dressed.

In the winter she has the best kind of times, coasting and snow balling. She does not like to get out of her nice warm bed these cold winter mornings, any better than some other little folks I know, (you know who I mean) so she remains there, sometimes, till her Ma gets out of all manner of patience, and says: "Come, come, little Miss, it is almost school time, and you will be late," (she has quite a distance to walk, too,) so she jumps out and dresses herself by the warm fire, and if she has time she eats her breakfast; if not, she will go without it. Then she will kiss her Ma and trudge off to school with her books in one hand and her little green dinner pail in the other, with Scip at her heels.

Nell will never be late to school if she can help it. She has two beautiful Cards of Honor presented to her by the Superintendent as the reward of her perseverance, and I think she intends to earn another one this winter. She is always perfect in her lessons, but she can play as well as study, for the way she pets the big boys and teacher would make you laugh. At night she comes home tired and hungry, and after eating her supper she says her prayers, and then says good night. COUSIN LIZZIE.

### That Cap.

BY HELLEN C. WEEKS.

Certainly no cap could look worse, but then, certainly, no cap had ever been so abused. Sitting on the bank of the mill brook, his feet almost touching the water, Harry Sheldon turned it about on his head, and wondered how much longer it would hold together.

"Pretty nearly every boy in school but me has got a new cap," he said dolefully. "It's the meanest thing that ever was to think that mother makes me wear this. I'm a mind to shy it into the water and pretend it blew off. That won't do, though. Mother finds out everything just by looking at me. You have to own up whether you want to or not, when her eyes bore right into you. There's Frank Ashton! Now look-a here, Frank. Ain't that a cap!"

"Looks a little like it," said Frank, sitting down, too, and giving the offensive article a knock. "What streaked it that way?"

"That?" said Harry. "Well, that's where I sailed it in the wash tub the first dry I had it. It was navy blue, real bright, and the soap suds sort of yellowed it. The top was just, and smooth, and stiff, you know, and I had all the baby's wooden soldiers standing on it, and sailing round the tub, playing the sides were a fort they were going to climb over. I blew 'em round with the bellows, but they wosn't som how. That's how it's streaky. And then mother said I'd got to wear it anyway, to teach me better. Then Rover chewed up the peak, and Aunt Sarah mended it with pasteboard, and then I lost it in the barn and a rat gnawed it, and old Cropple laid in it. I wouldn't care if it wasn't for Dora Tourber, but she makes fun of it every minute. She calls me White top, because one lock o' hair will get out at the hole sometimes."

"Well," said Frank, consolingly, "It'll tumble to pieces of itself pretty soon, like that poetry Tom Jones spoke to-day, 'The One Horse Shay.' Then you'll have to have another."

"Oh! but Dora won't walk home with me now, because I ain't fit to be seen, and that nateful Jennings boy brings her taffy and everything. He's got patent leather shoes, too, and goes tipping along just like our old gobbler."

"Well, what do you care?" Frank remarked. "She aint anything but a girl, I don't care how your cap looks. Who wants girls 'round?"

"I don't much, only Dora," Harry went on pensively. "She's smarter than half the boys. Why, she climbs trees like a streak! Her mother put her to bed in the day time, because she was right out on the end of the branch. And she whittled a leg her own self for the chicken that got run over. You ought to see it go flippity-flop, hippity-hop. She knows stories, too; heaps of 'em. And there she is this minute with the girls, and there's that Jennings. Ysh!" and Harry arose, and putting on his cap with a slap, looked darkly at the advancing group.

"Come on home, Frank," said one of his sisters who held Dora's hand, "It's time."

"Come along, then, Harry," Frank said, falling into the ranks. But Harry stood still and glared at Sam Jennings, whose patent leather shoes trod proudly as he blew a large harmonicon, to which the whole party were keeping time.

"Oh, good evening, Mr. White top!" said Dora, as if she had just seen him; "Aren't you going home to-night?"

"When I get ready," Harry answered, turning his back and walking away toward the grove. There he waited till the music was only a faint toot in the distance, and then running home across lots, sat down on the great, square gate post, and hooted as his friends went by.

"Harry's going to have the mumps, I guess," said Frank's little sister Carrie. "He's awful cross to-night."

Harry went in to supper, nearer mumps than ever, if Carrie's theory was true. All these years he and Dora had lived within a stone's throw of each other, and made up together, keeping always the very best of friends. Harry's nose was freckled and he went bare-foot a good deal, and his cap was truly disgraceful, but so had been other caps and hats before it, and Dora had thought nothing about it or them, till Sam Jennings came all the way from Boston to spend the summer at his uncle's.

Then war began in the old red school house. Sam was a better scholar than most of his companions, though he knew nothing of country life, and seemed unable to learn. Dora in her soul despised his inability to climb and run as Harry did, but admired his clothes and his little airs, and glib way in which he rattled off his lessons, and above all the candy, which his liberal allowance let him buy freely and with which he treated her daily. So she winked at the fact that he cried if he fell down; ran away if a boy threatened to pound him, and altogether showed himself as Harry said "a mean Molly-cod dle." And this very day, in Harry's hearing, she had promised to go to walk with him, Saturday afternoon; the very afternoon that Harry had meant to take her on the pond. Well, she should know what she had lost, and Harry went off to drive the cows home, feeling that life was a blank unless something could be done about Sam Jennings.

Saturday afternoon came, and Mrs. Sheldon, busy making root-beer, found that more wintergreen leaves would be needed, and sent Harry to get some. One little spot in the woods, near the mill-brook, had been covered with them out of mind, and here all the young people of the village came. Harry went on, his hands in his pockets, till within sight of the little clearing. Then he stopped short, for busy picking leaves he saw Sam and the faithless Dora. Evidently, too, something was wrong, for Dora looked cross, and Sam sulky, and neither of them spoke. Harry crept softly behind the trees, determined to hide in a hollow log unknown, and howl dismally. Sam was always expecting to meet wild animals, and would probably scream and run, and as for Dora she ought to be frightened, and he hoped she would be. But it was a work of time to get there, and the twigs crackled and snapped as he finally made his way in.

"Don't you hear something?" Sam asked uneasily, looking all about. "It sounds like something creeping along."

"There you go again!" said Dora, scornfully. "You're afraid of everything, Sam Jennings. First you run away from me because you're afraid a cow will bite you, and now you're sure there's something here. I'd be ashamed," Dora went on, growing more energetic. "I dare to do heaps of things you don't. See that stump? Now let's see if you dare to run out on it like me."

Over the water hung a fallen tree which had been lopped away, till only part of the trunk remained. Dora ran out to the very end and stood there waving her hat.

"Come on?" she said. "Oh, I knew you'd be afraid to!"

At this moment a hollow groan was heard, and a furious scratching on the log close by. Sam uttered a scream and sprang to Dora.

"Look out!" she said. "What's the matter? You'll push me off! Take care!"

Sam, quite beside himself as another groan sounded loudly, clung to her wildly. Dora struggled to keep her balance, but in vain, and in a moment both were in the water, too shallow to do any harm beyond a wetting.

"I shall drown! I shall drown! It's coming after us!" roared Sam, struggling to his feet, and then as a still more dismal sound was heard, screaming steadily he gained the shore, and fled down the path to the village. Dora, too much overcome to get up, sat in the water and cried, and Harry in a moment crawled out from the log, covered with leaves and bits of dead wood, and ran to her rescue.

"You're a mean, wicked boy to frighten us so!" Dora said, with a violent push which sent him down for a second, completely under water. The cap floated off toward the lily-pads, and Harry arose, shaking himself and gasping.

"Well, it's only fair," he said, when breath came back, and Dora, hugging him closely, cried,

"Oh, I didn't mean to drown you! I didn't mean to!"

"We've got to be dried. Come on," he added. "I should have thought your dear Sam might have staid to help you."

"He isn't my dear Sam," Dora said. "I can't bear him. I shan't ever have anything to do with him again."

"Hurry on then, or you'll get sick," Harry said, not ill-pleased with his afternoon's work. Half an hour later Dora was in bed, drinking hot catnip tea while her clothes dried, and Harry explained to his mother just how the thing had happened.

"But where's your cap?" she asked presently.

"I don't know," Harry said, putting his hand where the cap should be. "I guess it's gone."

"It has," called Dora from the little room. "I saw it. It sailed way off."

Harry said nothing, but immediately stood on his hands, his copper toes waving joyfully in the air.

Who so proud as Harry when Monday morning saw him walking to school, Dora by his side, and a new and desirable Scotch cap perched upon his head? How Sam raved when he heard what kind of an animal had been in the log, and how relieved he was when a week later, he left the jeering school behind, and was seen no more to the little village under the hill.—*Christian Union.*

We recognize goodness wherever we find it. 'Tis the same hope of influence, beautifying the meanest as the greatest service by its manners, doing most when least conscious, as if it did it not.—Alcott.

Those who are qualified to say something well, and boldly say it without reserve and false modesty, are delightful companions. They are listened to as much for the soundness of their judgment as for the neatness of their expressions.

# Wit and Humor.

## HIRAM HAYS IN STRATFORD.

Once I journeyed while the mavis
O'er the English meadows sang;
It was bounteous Summer weather—
All the roads with music rang.

Hiram Hays was my companion—
Straight from Boston he had come—
Purse as long as John J. Astor's,
Head as hollow as a drum.

Toward the leafy lanes of Warwick
Merrily the stage coach flew—
How I clapped my hands and shouted,
"Soon in *Stratford* we'll be due!"

"What of that?" asked weary Hiram?
"Shakspeare's county I glorious Will!
We shall see the spire of Avon
When we mount up yonder hill!

"There his home was; there his grave is;
There his fancies grew sublime;
There he plumed his mighty pinions,
Built his fame up for all time."

"Drive on faster! I shan't stop *there!*"
Muttered Mr. Hiram Hays;
"Shakspeare never would be thought of,
*If he hadn't writ them plays!*"

### Good Story Well Told.

The following story is told by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith:

We stopped at Syracuse, N. Y., for dinner. You remember the railroad depot, centrally situated, with its eastern and western entrances exactly alike—as much so as the two ends of a car.

After we had dined, the depot-master informed me that we had seventeen minutes to spare before the departure of the eastern train. This, thought I, will give me an opportunity to see the city, and a glorious chance for a smoke, provided a clergyman could be tempted into such a wasteful and worldly amusement.

I sauntered forth, and after an absence of exactly thirteen minutes, having enjoyed a delightful and soothing stroll, I was leisurely returning, watch in hand, when to my sudden astonishment, I beheld the train slowly gliding out of the other end of the depot, and increasing its speed at every puff of the gigantic locomotive.

Here indeed was a "call" which admitted neither correspondence nor delay; there was no time for "taking into consideration." So without conferring with flesh and blood, I put like a sky rocket with a double fuse.

For a moment I thought I had it all my own way; I thought I was gaining ground, although I knew I was losing wind.

I was encouraged in the race by sundry helpful fellows, who kept crying out as I passed:

"Go it, gaiters!"

"Plucky boy!"

"He ain't left, oh, no!"

And well-meaning and benignant exhortations.

Though they intended, perhaps, to help me over my course, I found that the more they shouted the less I was inclined to run, and the more decidedly did the locomotive make its terrible headaway against me.

To give up the chase; to submit to the chagrin of being left; to lose my party and my passage; meet with disappointment and not to meet with friends, all this was bad enough; but the thought of encountering, all the way back to the depot, that line of interested individuals, who, with their cheering exclamations, had so feelingly encouraged me on my outward journey, this was the bitterest pill in this unexpected dose.

But it must be done, so tapering off gradually, I gave up the contest and turned back to meet my fate, and—if I could find him—the depot-master whose blundering statements were the cause of all my trouble.

Without search, that individual advanced to greet me with the bland recognition of a face that no one could well deny:

"*Well, you got left*, did you?"

I replied only with the resentment of a "silencing eye." If I looked as I tried to look, my photograph, taken at that instant, would hardly be chosen to grace an album gallery of "eminent divines."

Several by-standers, seeking information, asked with a show of confidential interest in my case, in what wise the thing had happened; and others, wishing to point a moral, advised me to be on hand a little earlier next time.

With returning breath, relief and words came together, and I squarely charged the railroad official with all the blame.

I spoke of his incompetency in no measurable terms, recalling how, after I had placed my party in the car, he had assured me that there were full seventeen minutes to spare before the train went out; "while here," said I, with a triumphant exhibition of my watch, "the seventeen minutes are even now barely up, and yet the train is gone out of sight."

After no little hot shot cast back and forth, with usual variations and final perorations of "you did," and "you didn't," "you're another," etc., I asked him whether I would be risking another chance of being left, if I depended on him to give me the exact hour of the departure of the next eastern train.

"Eastern!" exclaimed he.

"Yes, Eastern!" I replied, with a decided upward and sarcastic inflection.

"Why," quoth he, "the train you've just been chasing with such good luck wasn't the Eastern train but the Western express."

With much interesting confusion and excitement I stammered out:

"Then where in Joppa is the Eastern train?"

"Why, there it is," replied he, "just getting under way at the other end of the depot. Leg it, or you'll lose that."

If ever I made rapid time I made it then. I passed right through the depot like the wind. I felt as if I was all legs. One glance, however, at the rear door of the last car as I was nearing it came near being too much for me. I discovered the group of my long lost friends, whose forms and faces seemed bursting with poorly suppressed and ill-timed mirth.

As I reached safely the platform, the fire that opened upon me could only be equalled for its merciless effect by the fire in the rear, from which I had providently fled.

I heard jibes, and jokes, and jeers. I heard the hoarse laughter of full-chested men, and the hysterical efforts of mirth-exhausted women.

They had all witnessed my chase after the wrong train; now fearful lest I should overtake it, and then rejoicing at my evident lack of what jockeys call "bottom," as my speed began to slacken and my chances with the locomotive began to grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." They had witnessed the "blowing up" administered by the depot master, the strange procrastination in starting for the right train, until at length it had actually started, and I had entered upon a second "stern chase." Then they feared that I was left again, as they looked with breathless interest at the unequal contest of legs versus locomotive. They had witnessed my final triumph, but how gratefully I was welcomed, and with what feelings I received their peculiar congratulations, I leave my readers to imagine.

### The Wrong Letters.

A certain sporting gentleman named Wild, had become deeply enamored of the only daughter of a wealthy and eccentric old fox hunter, named St. George, who returned his passion with great sincerity. For some reason unexplained, however, St. George was averse to their union, although, as yet, no formal demand had been made for her hand. Taking courage, nevertheless, and with the consent of the young lady, Wild, who was in every way a desirable match, wrote a straightforward and manly letter to the "terrible papa," asking the willing fair one in marriage; but determined to espouse her privately, in case of a refusal. Weeks passed by without his having received any reply; and he was beginning to think of putting his own design into execution, when one day, to his unspeakable joy and surprise, he received a note from the old gentleman, approving his suit, and giving him permission to "call at the Grange" whenever he thought proper.

While in ecstacies over this intelligence, which reached him just as he and half a dozen of his friends were about to sit down to dinner, a few lines arrived from a certain Mr. St. John, from whom he had been vainly endeavoring for some time to purchase a mare, as St. John stood out for a more exorbitant price, and with such pertinacity, that he, Wild, at last made up his mind not to take the animal at any sum. St. John having in the meantime, however, become sorely pressed for money, was determined to come to terms; and this note was to apprise Wild that he could now have the mare for the amount often refused. Wild, nevertheless, who still felt sore on the subject, determined to adhere to the resolution, and have nothing to do with the beast; and as it was still a few minutes to dinner, he sat down and replied to St. John in the following terms:

FRIDAY EVENING.

SIR: You have taken such an unreasonable length of time to make up your mind about her, that I now wash my hands completely out of her; so you can sell her to some other person.

Yours, &c., EDWARD WILD.

But how widely different and how warmly worded the epistle which he penned, at the same time, to his intended father-in-law. It ran thus:

FRIDAY EVENING.

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR: I have no language to express my gratitude. I shall call and pay my respects when I have disposed of a few friends who are on the eve of sitting down to dinner with me.

Your ever faithful servant,
EDWARD WILD.

These two notes were instantly mailed together; and so matters stood, until St. George, about two hours afterward, rushed into the dining room of the happy suitor, with a horsewhip in his hand; and, to the utter consternation of all present, began to belabor Wild most unmercifully, exclaiming at every stroke:

"So I may sell her to some other person? May I? Eh! May I?"

In a moment, however, the guests, recovering themselves, rushed between the maniac and his paralyzed victim; when the former dashed out of the house as precipitately as he had entered it, gaining his own residence immediately afterwards, and to the dismay of his family, rushing into his study and locking himself up, while refusing to hold the slightest communication with any one.

In the meantime, Wild and his friends had arrived at the conclusion that St. George had become suddenly insane, and were about to look farther into the matter, when St. John was announced. At the mere mention of his name, Wild became exceedingly angry, and hastened to the drawing-room to demand the nature of his visit. St. John was somewhat surprised at the manner in which he was received, and began apologizing for his intrusion by stating that, as he had a very importunate creditor waiting on him, he took the liberty of making his man bring over the mare; fearing that Mr. Wild, as he had friends dining with him, might not be able to make it convenient to call, and in the hope that he would settle for her at once.

On hearing this, Wild thought that the world was going mad, but collecting himself, he exclaimed furiously:

"What mare? Didn't I tell you I'd have nothing to do with her?"

St. John, supposing him to be in jest, or elated with wine, smiled complacently, and taking a letter from his pocket-book, handed it to him, while leisurely inquiring whether that was his hand-writing or not.

The first glimpse of the contents of the letter seemed to send Wild out of his senses; for, with the rapidity of lightning, and without a single word of explanation, he, in turn, flew out of the house, in the direction of the stables, and was about to throw himself on one of his racers, when who should he perceive riding towards him like a mad man, but St. George, with an open letter in his hand, and exclaiming at the top of his voice:

"Oh! Mr. Wild! Mr. Wild! I'm a ruined man! I'm a ruined man! You may come and marry her this minute, if you like!"

Mutual explanations followed. St. John's letter had been put into St. George's box, and vice versa; while neither gentleman thought of looking at the address of the letter he had received, until it was too late. St. George was the first to discover his error. He knew that Wild had been in treaty with St. John for the mare, and that he was annoyed at not being able to obtain her without paying nearly double her value; and he knew also, that Wild had subsequently made up his mind not to take the animal at any price. Therefore, on happening to get a glimpse of the superscription, while twisting the note in his fingers, on returning from the house of his unsuspecting victim, the whole truth burst upon him at once, and sent him galloping off again, without a single explanatory sentence to his startled wife and daughter, towards the dwelling of his intended son-in-law.

The result of all this was just what might have been anticipated. The post-office got a regular blowing up, St. John got paid for his mare, and the two lovers soon saw the fondest hopes realized.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

### A Couple of Graves.

During a recent errand to Lancaster—that quaint and rich old Pennsylvania city—we visited the resting-places of two historic characters—James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Buchanan lies in Woodhill Cemetery—a picturesque and most romantic burial ground, the Greenwood or Mt. Auburn of Lancaster. Mr. Stevens sleeps in what looks like a garden spot, in the heart of the city—an acre devoted to the dead in the midst of the living; a burial place known as Shcriner's grave yard, so-called from being mostly occupied with the mortal remains of a single family and their descendants. The brave old statesman wanted to be buried there because the other cemeteries excluded the bodies of negroes, and this one recognized the common clay of all of God's children, and gave equal welcome to white and black.

Mr. Buchanan, who during his life held himself aloof from the negro, lies at a proud distance from him in death, maintaining among the worms which are feeding on both that aristocracy of race which his administration attempted to perpetuate, but which an overruling Providence obliterated in blood. A solid block of marble—Caucasian in its whiteness—bears this inscription:

Here lie the remains of
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Fifteenth President of the United States,
Born in Franklin county, Pa.,
April 23, 1791,
Died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868.

Mr. Stevens slumbers under a mound which has nothing but grass to cover it, except as some chance passenger throws a flower or two in tribute to the old hero's memory. Nobody could tell us why there was no monument. It is three years or more since the dead lion was laid there to moulder away; and unless republics are permitted to be ungrateful, or executors to be parsimonious, there is no excuse of some granite shaft, or obelisk to tell some such tale as

Here lies the dust of
THADDEUS STEVENS,
Author of the Common School
System of Pennsylvania,
And life-long advocate of the
Abolition of American Slavery.

If the heirs of Mr. Stevens (to whom he left no small fortune) see fit to neglect his grave, we trust that his fellow-citizens of Lancaster, as a matter of city pride, will carve his name on some fit memorial stone.

Not a man whose character was in all respects to be admired, (or even pardoned) he was, nevertheless, one of the ablest parliamentarians who ever appeared in American history. Indeed he was our Chatham—"the great commoner." And a city that builds a monument to James Buhanan and then neglects the grave of Thaddeus Stevens, will run the risk of being mistaken by the future historian for Sodom and Gomorrah.—*Golden Age.*

### Beating Brains into his Head.

The Hon. Thurlow Weed tells the following incident which occurred while he was serving his "devilship:"

Our education, up to the time that we entered a printing office, had been a good deal neglected. Five months' drilling in "Webster's Spelling Book," the "English Reader," and that well remembered book of books, whose precious teachings were not wholly lost, the "Beauties of the Bible," with what could be picked up during intervals from labor in the sloop's forecastle, in a "sugar bush," and in "Mickle's furnace," made up the sum of knowledge that, at the age of fourteen, we took into the *Lynx* office. When, therefore, a few months after our apprenticeship commenced, we were entrusted with manuscript copy, we felt a sense of intellectual education. One day, just as the *Lynx* was going to press, a brief obituary was handed in. Time passed. We took it in hand. It read thus:

Died.—In this village to-day, Catharine, consort of Rev. Derick C. Landing, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Alexander, aged 30 years.

The word "consort" was a poser. We had not before encountered it, nor did it convey to our type-setting intellect any sensible idea. And in the hurry, venturing upon a correction, for the word consort we substituted comfort, a word which, to our mind, had sense and meaning. The four lines were emptied from the stick into the form, which was locked up and placed upon the press. Mr. Fay rolled up his sleeves to "pull," and ours were rolled up to "beat." The first impression was seized by a neighboring shoemaker, who, taking it to his bench, turned his eye first to the obituary column, and then rushed back, paper in hand, pointing ominously to the obituary. Mr. Fay took one look, and, seizing the "sheepsfoot," he threw it at our head, exclaiming with a fierce expletive, "that he would try to beat some brains into our head." We have never seen the word "consort" since, without remembering, with a shudder, how nearly that "sheepsfoot" came to spoiling any hope we might have entertained of improving our grammar.

### Greeley as a Tomato Crusher.

When Mr. Greeley was at the Minnesota State Fair, last fall, somebody gave him a very ripe prize tomato, weighing about three pounds.

Mr. Greeley wrapped it in his red silk handkerchief and placed it in his coat-tail pocket.

The good old man walked round for a while, sitting on various benches, and finally riding in a springless wagon up to town.

When he got to the hotel the crowd called upon him for a speech.

He went upon the porch and felt for his handkerchief to wipe his brow before he began.

When he had inserted his hand in his pocket, a thought seemed to strike him. He grew red in the face; he looked mad; he swore one of those effective nine-cornered oaths which he alone can construct, and then he pulled out his handkerchief.

It was an awful mess, and as the venerable journalist gazed upon it, and upon his fingers, he turned away and went to his room to think up some suitable language in which to express his feelings.

"Does Isaac manifest any taste for poetry, Mrs. Partington?" asked the schoolmaster's wife while conversing on the merits of the youthful Partington. The old lady was basting a chicken which her friends had sent her from the country. "Oh, yes!" said the old lady, smiling; "he is very partially fond of poultry, and it always seems as it he can't get enough of it." The old spit turned by the fireplace in response to her answer, while the basting was going on. "I mean," said the lady, "does he show any of the Divine affiatus?" The old lady thought for moment. "As for the divine flatness, I don't know about it. He's had all the complaints of children; and, when he was a baby, he fell and broke the cartridge of his nose; but I hardly think that he's had this that you speak of." The roasting chicken hissed and sputtered, and Mrs. Partington basted it again.

### A Scoundrel Well Punished.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

From an eye-witness of the latter part of the transaction, we have some particulars in relation to the attempted outrage upon the person of a little daughter, 7 years old, of Mr. Bush, the Marshal of Attica, on Friday afternoon. A young man named Hardman, about 20 years old,—a clerk in the employ of Mr. Yerkes, a merchant of the town,—was the criminal. The facts becoming known to Mr. Yerkes, he at once discharged the accused, who packed his trunk and had it taken to the depot. About the time the train was due in the evening, Mr. Bush put in an appearance at the depot, armed with a good and substantial horse-whip. Meeting the young man, he ordered him to take off his coat and vest, which he did without a word, whereupon Mr. Bush proceeded to lay on with all his might with the whip, every stroke counting and cutting through the shirt into the flesh. Hardman bore the punishment like an abject hound, never opening his head nor uttering a complaint.—After becoming tired out, the enraged father rested and demanded to know why the culprit had done what he did, to which the latter gave only incoherent excuses. Mr. Bush then took a second tilt at him with the whip, which lasted until his strength was again exhausted, the culprit taking it as before; at the end of which, he was ordered to put on his coat and vest, which he did. The fellow's shirt was cut into thin shreds and the skin of his back was terribly cut and mutilated. The father's feelings again overcame him, and he ordered the young man to take off his coat and vest the second time, which he did in abject submission. The swift and hard blows of the whip this time overcame him, and he bellowed like a child, and finally got down upon his knees to his tormentor and begged for mercy. After tiring himself out the third time, Mr. Bush desisted, and the young man was allowed to dress himself and go on about his business. According to our informant, the well-merited punishment was witnessed by quite a number of persons in the depot building, each and every one of whom decided that Mr. B. had done just right.

### FASHIONS.

#### What "The Horrid Men" Wear who Would be in Style.

From the New York Tribune.

The hat for promenading, half-dress, and perhaps for business, is the silk hat, rather low, slightly over six inches in the height of the crown, which is bell-shaped; the brim is narrow—about two inches wide—turned at the sides, but not rolled; this style is valued at $9. The Alpine hat is *passe*, owing to its great popularity. We find, then, the "Grand Duke" felt hat, for regular business wear, with handsome high square crown, and brim rather narrow; for this, $5. A perfect opera hat is of ribbed silk, simulating a beaver, but the springs inside enabling one to carry it flatly beneath the arm. In the pocket, also, may be carried instead a soft little cap. Astrachan caps are no longer fashionable; the becoming seal skin turbans take their place. Also, Persian, lamb-skin in black, is exceedingly becoming to blonds.

For suits of full dress, particularly at weddings, receptions, and the opera, black only is admissible; a fine black broadcloth swallow-tailed coat, which has not changed its shape; a single-breasted waistcoat, cut exceedingly low, with rolling collar; the trowsers are narrow and fit closely. For throat ornamentation, fashion is very liberal. There are many pretty and tasteful varieties. Upon full dress occasions, the necktie is invariably white, in delicate transparent lawn, rich twilled silk, snowy *creve de'chene*, or corded silk with exquisitely embroidered ends. For the opera, pearl color, pale lavender, and the faintest tint of ashes of roses can be worn in the tie, with gloves to match. The ties are quite narrow, perhaps an inch or less in width, tied in a *petite* bow; the fashionable collar is standing, the points, which nearly met in front over the bow, are delicately turned over. The Alexis butterfly bow is a bow with two ends. There is another species of tie, the arrangement of which has become a science. A rich scarf gives opportunity for the display of an onyx or diamond. For these dainty little scraps of vanity, most unreasonable prices are asked. The fashionable full dress sack overcoat is very *distingue* this season; in light *cafe au lait*, exceedingly fine, yet thick, lined throughout with soft silk, and the collar and facings of velvet; these range in price as high as $75.

The second best suit, or rather semi-dress which is devoted to concerts, calls, quiet evening receptions, promenading, church, dinners and lunches with ladies, is composed of invisible blue broadcloth, verging upon black, double breasted, varying from those of last year in being longer. Waistcoat and trowsers of the same, but a white waistcoat and trowsers of a delicate lavender are equally fashionable, if the wearer so demands. The overcoat may be censured for lack of style, being plain and dark material, in beaver. More graceful, however, are the fine fur beaver overcoats worth ninety-five dollars, the color disclosing a glimpse of the dainty nectie. For solid business suits, all varieties of rough stuffs are affected, the mixed English goods—a hair stripe of white and black, striped cassimeres and pepper-and-salt. The dashing cut-away coat, is short, double breasted, square in front and large flaps to the pockets. The waistcoat and trowsers are of the same goods. Two waistcoats accompany this sort of dress; one must be buttoned three buttons, "no more," says *Monsieur La Mode*; the other is single breasted, no collar, and buttoned closely up to the throat. These suits range from $70 to $85.

### A New Pretender to the Imperial Throne of France.

The American *Register*, published in Paris, has the following curious story: A reputed son of the Duke of Riechstadt, the issue of a secret marriage with a Hungarian countess, and therefore a legitimate grandson of Napoleon I., has lately received some slight punishment from the district court at Ischl, and been expelled from the country for having made an entry in his so-called "wander-book," which is a kind of journeyman's passport. He has formerly lived for several years at Wurzen, in the Kingdom of Saxony, and afterwards at Stuttgardt, under the name of Carl Gustave Ludwig, as a journeyman tailor, and has distinguished himself by his diligence, skill and modesty. He has always asserted his claim to the name and title of Prince Joseph Eugene Napoleon Bonaparte. His story is that the Hungarian countess, his mother, had been induced by Prince Metternich to apprentice him to a tailor in Wurzen, named Ludwig, as a way of getting rid of him, and had then married again in Saxony. An author now living in Leipsic, but formerly a Hungarian officer, was a witness to the marriage of the Duke of Reichstadt, and would supply him with the means to compel his mother to acknowledge him. It appears that some story of a secret marriage of the Duke of Reichstadt did really find its way into a paper of the time in question. Since leaving Stuttgardt he has traveled through Germany, Switzerland, and latterly a part of Austria, earning his livelihood as a tailor, maintaining his claim to his princely rank, but never attempting to obtain money or credit by it. Not long ago he again appeared in Stuttgardt, and finding that his conviction and punishment at Iscul had been mentioned in the papers of that place, he published an explanation in the *Burger Zeitung* to the following effect: He states that he has not been punished for claiming his name and title, his right to which the court of Ischl had in no wise disputed, but merely for writing it of his own accord in his passport before he had succeeded in establishing his identity in a court of law. Not only does the reputed Prince bear a remarkable good character for his steadiness and general good conduct, but he also produces a very favorable impression by his manners. His family likeness to the Bonaparte family is extremely striking.

There are few men who are not ambitions of distinguishing themselves in the nation or county where they live, and of growing considerable among those with whom they converse. There is a kind of grandeur and respect which the meanest and most insignificant part of mankind endeavor to procure in the little circle of their friends and acquaintances. The poorest mechanic, nay, the man who lives upon common alms, gets him his set of admirers, and delights in that superiority which he enjoys over those who are in some respects beneath him. This ambition, which is natural to the soul of man, might, methinks, receive a very happy turn, and, if it were rightly directed, contribute as much to a person's advantage as it generally does to his uneasiness and disquiet.—*Addison.*

An immense levee is to be constructed on the Mississippi river, commencing near Hannibal, Missouri, upon the Illinois side, and following the river bank to a distance of over fifty-one miles from the place of beginning—which enterprise when completed, will reclaim for agricultural purposes over one hundred thousand acres of land now rendered almost useless by reason of the annual overflow of the Mississippi river. The land to be thus reclaimed is probably not worth, in its present condition, over $5 per acre, upon an average. But reclaimed and devoted to agricultural purposes, it will be almost impossible to overestimate its value, since its fertility is inexhaustible, and its productiveness almost unequalled by any tract of soil of equal extent upon the continent.


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# Farm and House.

## THE GARDEN.

BY MARY HOWITT.

I had a garden when a child;
I kept it all in order;
'Twas full o' flowers as it could be,
And London-pride was its border.

As soon as came the pleasant spring
The singing birds built in it;
The blackbird and the throstle-cock,
The wood-ark and the linnet.

And all within my garden-path
A lisby-loth walk so mazy;
In the middle there grew a yellow rose;
At each end a wilpelmas-daisy.

I had a tree of Southern-wood,
And two of bright Mezereon;
A Peony-bed, a snow-white Phlox,
And a bunch of red Valerian;

A Lilac tree and a Guelder-rose;
A Broom, and a Tiger-lily;
And I walked a dozen miles to find
The true wild Daffodilly.

I had Marigolds, and Gilliflowers,
And Pinks all pinks exceeding,
I'd a noble root of Love-in-a-mist,
And plenty of Love-lies-bleeding.

I'd Jacob's Ladder, Aaron's Rod,
And the Peacock-Gentianella;
I had Asters more than I can tell,
And Lupins blue and yellow.

There was a bower in my garden-plot,
A Spirea grew before it;
Behind it was a Laburnum tree,
And a wild Hop clambered o'er it.

Oftimes I sat within my bower,
Like a king in all his glory;
Oftimes I read, and read for hours,
Some pleasant, wondrous story.

I read of gardens in old times,
Old, stately gardens, kingly,
Where people walked in gorgeous crowds,
Or for silent musing, singly.

I raised up visions in my brain,
The noblest and the fairest;
But still I loved my garden best,
And thought it far the rarest.

And all among my flowers I walked,
Like a miser 'mid his treasure;
For that pleasant spot of garden ground
Was a world of endless pleasure.

### Cow Pox—Variola Vaccina.

As small pox in the human family is now among us in certain parts of the city and country, a few words on "cow pox" or pox in the bovine family may not be out of place.

Cow pox, as manifested in the cow, is a very simple affection, so much so, that it is not often noticed. This fact is more especially so, because there are so many forms of eruption seen on the udder and teats of milk cows, that it makes it a little difficult in some cases to determine whether it be true pox or not, or whether it be pox at all.

The true cow pox is a certain specific sore developed on the teats and udder of cows, capable of being communicated by accidental contact where the skin is removed from the hands of the milker, and by inoculation on any part of the human body. This sore or pox has claimed a very great amount of attention since the day that Dr. Jenner, a surgeon of Berkley, in England, discovered in the dairies of Gloucestershire, where he observed that persons milking cows with the cow pox, suffered from an eruption of the skin of their hands—vaccination—were never affected with the small pox of man.

From these facts does vaccination of our day date its origin. *Variola vaccina* of the cow runs a very regular course, accompanied by a slight fever, and is communicable between animals of different species, and is a disease occurring usually between the months of August and June; and it is therefore presumed that cold and moisture favor development. It occurs both as an epizotic—epidemic—or sporadically or solitary. This disease on the teats and udder of cows is not to be confounded with *Varicella Bovis*, or chicken pox of cattle, and pustular eruption of teats of cows, when fed on leaves of the vine.

TREATMENT.—The treatment, where necessary, will be confined chiefly to the teats and udder of the cow. Where there is great soreness of the teats, cows cannot be readily milked and it may be necessary to draw off the milk from the udder by means of a tube commonly called a milk "syphon," and occasional warm fomentations or soft poultice; and in very bad cases, where the udder is highly inflamed, supporting the udder is of advantage, care being taken to allow holes for the teats to pass, so they can be milked.

Jenner's great discovery was in 1798, and he published a treatise on the subject, entitled "Causes and Effects of Variola Vaccina, a Disease Discovered in the Western counties of England particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of Cow Pox."

The value of the discovery was a subject of warm controversy, but is now generally admitted.

B. MCCLURE, V. S.

*—In Practical Farmer.*

### Potatoes—Causes of Deterioration.

We all have observed the great deterioration in our potato crops, during the past ten or twenty years; and what is the cause of this alarming decrease of tubers? Can science, can chemistry point out the reason, or aid in remedying the difficulty? We think it can, and in order to place the matter in a clear light, we will point out the kind and amount of food which the potato demands. We had a field of potatoes upon the farm, which yielded 300 bushels to the acre; this may be regarded as an old fashioned crop. This crop removed from the soil in tubers and tops at least 400 pounds of potash, also it removed 150 pounds of phosphoric acid. Now these amounts are very large, and serve to show that the potato plant is a great consumer of the two substances, and also it shows that in order to restore our potato fields to their former productive condition, we must supply phosphatic compounds and substances holding potash in large quantities.

For six or eight generations in New England, our fathers have been exhausting the soil, by removing these agents in their potato and other crops, and we have reached a time when the vegetable is starving in our fields for want of its proper food. Our farmers have found that new land gives the best crops, and this is due to the fact that such fields afford the most potash. But so long as we crop our pastures so unreasonably, we cannot resort to new land, as land is not new that has had its potash and phosphoric elements removed by grazing animals. Remember that a potato field which gives but 100 bushels to the acre, requires at least 160 pounds of potash; but allowing the tops to decay upon the field, 60 pounds of this is restored to the soil again, as that amount is contained in them; a medium crop of potatoes requires twice as much phosphoric acid as a medium crop of wheat, so that with two years with wheat the land is deprived of no more of the agent than it does in one year with potatoes.—*Boston Jour. of Chemistry.*

### Treating Animal refuse for Manure.

A correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club wishes to know what is best to do with the butchers' refuse for manure. Frank Curtis replies: "Decaying animal matter acts best as a manure when composted with barn manure and loam, with plenty of plaster to absorb escaping gases. When muck and plaster is used in sufficient quantity, lime may be added to hasten decomposition. Let him dig a shallow pit, shaped like a saucer, and throw the offal into it in layers, using often straw and weeds or rotten turf, with some plaster, if the odor is rank, and cover all with three or four inches of garden earth or forest mold. The principle is that animal decay and vegetable decay neutralize each other, and convert matters noisome and offensive, into the choicest plant food."

This corresponds with our practice. We have been permitted by a neighbor to use his butcher's offal, and deposited it in the compost heap, including large quantities of blood, which was saved. In the fall there was the richest mass, which we used to the greatest advantage in the garden. You cannot well get a richer manure than this; and it uses up all the bad odor, not the least of which is perceptible about the compost heap. We composted the offal with stable manure, some straw and a little soil. The latter was mostly used on the outside as a covering. It is probably the best way that animal refuse can be used. Put in the soil among trees, as is practiced, there is an effect, but it seems too rank; the growth is not what is wanted—is inflated and too long continued in the fall. Besides, it does not distribute the manure—a point that cannot be ignored—but loses some of its substance by drainage. A full and almost immediate benefit can be realized by a proper composting, being sure to add sufficient absorbing material.

### Putting Up Side Pork.

In order to have good meat of any kind it is important that the animals from which it is taken should have been properly cared for and treated. Let the hogs be provided with good, warm, dry, clean, comfortable quarters and let them be well fatted with some kind of grain; corn is probably the best. No method of curing will ever make good pork from hogs that have been fattened on beach nuts, acorns, butcher's offal, or any such articles, or from those that have been confined in dirty, filthy pens, as too many are.

After being killed, let the hogs hang three or four hours; then split them down the back, so that they may cool more readily. If the weather is very cold, the surface of the hog sometimes becomes frozen in a very short time after being hung up, thereby closing the pores and stopping evaporation, and preventing the escape of the animal heat, which being confined in the pork will, in some cases, cause it to become tainted in a very few hours. Let them remain until perfectly cold, then cut them up, making the pieces of side pork of a uniform width, for convenience in packing. Procure some fine and some coarse salt, and a good, sweet, oak barrel, which should be well scalded before being used. For fine salt, use either the "Ashton" or "Syracuse Factory Filled Dairy." The latter is not very expensive when purchased by the barrel, and is much nicer than common salt. The coarse should be solar or rock salt.

Put a layer of coarse salt on the bottom of the barrel sufficient to cover it. Then put in a layer of pork, setting the pieces edgewise, with the skin side outward, next the staves, crowding them in as tightly as possible. After the layer is completed, fill all the spaces between the pieces of pork with fine salt, and then cover the meat with a layer of coarse salt. Then put in another layer of meat, filling the spaces with the fine salt, and covering with coarse salt as before; and so continue till the barrel is filled, putting sufficient coarse salt on the last layer to entirely cover it. Cover the barrel and let it stand about two weeks, then make a brine by dissolving some of the fine salt in cold water, using all the salt the water will dissolve. Pour on sufficient to cover the meat. Then put on enough more coarse salt, so that the surface of the salt shall be above the surface of the brine.

When the pork is needed for use, provide a small tub or cask, into which put a strong brine, and into this put a few pieces of pork from the barrel. Always use from these, and when they are gone, more can be taken from the larger barrel. After removing pork from the barrel, always see that what remains is covered with brine; also that what there is salt enough to cover the brine. If at any time there is not enough salt to cover it, part of the brine should be dipped out, or more salt added.

I have no rule in regard to the quantity of salt to be used. There is no danger of using too much, as the meat will only absorb as much as it requires, and the rest will remain in the barrel. There should always be some undissolved salt in the barrel. I forgot to state in the proper place that a weight should be placed on the meat before the brine is poured on it.

If your correspondent follows these directions, he will have no difficulty in keeping his pork sweet.—*Wm. Newton, in Rural New Yorker.*

### To Prevent Mice from Girdling Trees.

Mr. E. C. Haserick gives the following as his method of preventing mice from injuring trees in winter:

A few years ago I saw it mentioned that the way to prevent mice destroying your fruit trees in winter is to trample the first snow fallen around the trees. I found it worked well, but inconveniently, for you have to renew the process every winter, until the trees become large and the bark too hard for the mice to injure them. The philosophy of this method is, that the snow which rests on top of the grass and stubble, and arches thereon so that the mice have access to the trees, is trampled down close to the ground, so that the passage for the intruder is stopped.

To accomplish this result, and more conveniently and profitably, I take about one bushel of shore sand, or other clear sand, to a tree, and spread about six inches high around each tree. With horse and cart, I fix a hundred trees in three hours. This method has several advantages over the snow trampling process. First, the snow hugs close to the sand, and needs no trampling, as there is no grass around the tree, and the mice find no passage, and this is done in fair weather, without going out stormy days. Second, the sand is no fertilizer, and will do for several years, as no grass will grow upon it. Third, it will give the tree more vigor. While the grass before robbed the roots of their nourishment and moisture, the dew being evaporated by the winds blowing through the standing grass, they are now, instead, absorbed by the sand, and easily carried by gravity to the hidden roots. Fourth, it will save all trees formerly destroyed by mice, which is in some years 25 to 30 per cent. And we learn from the statement of a New York fruit tree dealer, that, according to his own business, he judges that New Hampshire imports no less than $100,000 worth of young trees yearly. This amount can easily be saved by this simple process; and as the season to do it is at hand, I cheerfully give it here for the benefit of my neighbors.

### Gall Soap.

Gall soap, for the washing of fine silken cloths and ribbons, is prepared in the following manner: In a vessel of copper one pound of cocoanut oil is heated to 60 de. Fah., whereupon half a pound of caustic soda is added with constant stirring. In another vessel, half a pound of white Venetian turpentine is heated, and when quite hot, stirred into the copper kettle. This kettle is then covered and left for four hours, being gently heated, after which the fire is increased until the contents are perfectly clear, whereupon one pound of ox gall is added. After this, enough good, perfectly dry Castile soap is stirred into the mixture to cause the whole to yield but little under the pressure of the finger; for which purpose, from one to two pounds of soap are required for the above quantity. After cooling, the soap is cut into pieces. It is excellent, and will not injure the finest colors.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

### How to Cure Hams.

Here is J. Howard McHenry's recipe: The meat after being cut out, must be rubbed, piece by piece, with very finely powdered saltpeter, on the flesh side, and where the leg is cut off, a tablespoonful (not heaped) to each ham, a dessert spoonful to each shoulder, and about half that quantity to each middling and jowl; this must be rubbed in. Then salt it by packing a thin coating of salt on the flesh side of each piece, say one half inch thick, pack the pieces on a rest folding, or on a floor with strips of plank laid a few inches apart all over it (that is, under the meat,) the pieces must be placed skin side down, in the following order: First layer, hams; second, shoulders; third, jowls; fourth, middlings—take the spare-ribs out of the middlings. The meat must lie in this wise:—Six weeks if the weather is mild—the brine being allowed to run off freely.

### House Plants.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: House plants ought to be stimulated gently once or twice a week. Rain water, so refreshing to summer flowers, always contains ammonia, which also abounds in all liquid manures. If you take an ounce of pulverized carbonate of ammonia, dissolved in a gallon of water, it will make spring water even more stimulating to your plants than rain water. If you water your plants once in two weeks with guano water (one tablespoonful to a pail of water) they will grow more thrifty. Pulverized dove or hen manure will answer a good purpose. Always keep the soil loose in your flower pots.

### Boarding Farm Hands.

A great many farmers are coming to the conclusion that it does not pay to run their homes as boarding houses for hired help, and are building tenant houses and getting married laborers. Said a New York farmer: "I have always boarded my help until the present season, but I shall never do it again. I built a tenant house yonder," and he pointed to a neat little domicile twenty rods from his own, "and it has paid its cost already in the added privacy and quiet it has enabled me to enjoy, and in the great blessing of work for the women folks."

### Do Bees Need Salt?

B. J. Watkins, in *Bee Keepers' Journal*, says: "I salt my bees whether they require it or not, and here is my method: Fill a vessel, trough, bucket, or anything, that will hold water, with water shavings and salt, and set in the yard. They will soon find it, and through May and June, and all through the breeding season, the vessel will be covered with bees. If bee keepers would do this, their bees would not be losing time in hunting for salt fish heads and salt cucumbers."

FROZEN POTATOES, says the *Scientific Press*, if not permitted to thaw before being cooked, can be baked so as to be as good as though never frozen. They cannot be boiled, however, nor even baked if submitted to the usual cleansing process of washing.

HONEY IN THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA.—The Plumas county *National* says that quite a large quantity of honey is now found in the woods near La Porte, and bee hunting is becoming a favorite pastime. Since the introduction of bees in this State, our immense forests are gradually being colonized by these industrious honey manufacturers, and such is the mildness, as well as the geniality of our climate, that they will multiply rapidly, and our land before long, like that of ancient Canaan, will be overflowing with honey, if not with milk.

A hen ladder, says an exchange, is an indispensable piece of furniture in a poultry house, though frequently absent. This is a sort of ascending scale of perches, one a little higher than the other, not exactly above its predecessor, but somewhat in advance. By neglecting the use of this very simple contrivance, many valuable fowls may be lost or severely injured, by attempting to fly down from their roost—an attempt from succeeding in which the birds are incapacitated, in consequence of the bulk of their body preponderating over the power of their wings.

# Miscellany.

### Ben Wade and Bob Toombs.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* recalls this anecdote of Ben Wade and Bob Toombs, when both were in the Senate in pre-rebellion times:

How pleasant relationships existed under difficulties between Wade and Southern members, and particularly with Toombs, of Georgia, is well illustrated in a little affair between these gentlemen not long after the attack upon Sumner by Brooks.

During the heated debates which followed, Toombs took occasion to justify the act of Brooks, while he denounced Sumner and his anti-slavery associates in the most offensive manner. Wade arising in his seat, pronounced Brooks a "cowardly assassin," and placed his apologist, Toombs, in the same category. Before this, Wade and Toombs were personally on friendly terms. Wade went to his room expecting a challenge in the course of the evening, but it did not come. L. D. Campbell, who was then a member, went to Wade's room and told him he would be challenged—the Southern members were in caucus, supposed to be arranging for a duel; and asked Wade what he intended to do? His reply was: "I shall accept the challenge. What else can I do? I know very well when I used the language I did, that it meant fight, and I am going to fight." "Well," said Campbell, "how will you arrange it?" "I will have rifles, at fifty yards. Toombs shall have a small piece of white paper pinned to his coat, right over his heart, and I will have one the same size pinned to my coat to match. Now, Low, is your rifle in good order? Are the sights all right?" Everything was all right. "Well, now, Low, I want you to go out with me, and if I don't cut that paper, you may set it down that I am d—dly flurried, for I can do it every time when it is pinned to a board fence. Fighting settles nothing—it is all d—d nonsense, but I have got to kill Toombs—he has lived long enough, anyhow." The evening passed and no challenge came. Another, and still another day—another caucus of the chivalry, and no challenge. The gentlemen during this time, occupied seats side by side on the floor of Congress without speaking together till the fourth day, when Toombs came in and said to Mr Wade: "What's the use of being a d—d fool?" "Wade's quick reply was, "there ain't no use, but some men can't help it." Here you see, that pleasant personal relations were interrupted only four days, after which it was, "Why, Ben," "Hello, Bob," but during that time Bob had found a master.

The details of the "little affair" with Toombs were given by Mr. Wade, at the special request of Mr. Berry, of Nashville, while we were present at his room in Washington. The day before the "unpleasantness" Wade and Toombs were practicing together with the rifle, which may have had much to do with recompiling Toombs to the situation, as Mr. Wade excelled him as a marksman. Truly, "those great men are queer people."

### The Enemies of the Rose.

"One of the worst enemies is the *Aphis rosæ*, which sometimes covers all the young branches and exhausts the sap from the tender leaves and shoots. The female aphis produces her young throughout the entire year, and is particularly active on plants which are kept in warm rooms. These are most effectually destroyed by brushing them with a soft brush into a basin filled with tobacco juice. They may also be killed by fumigating with tobacco smoke or the vapor of burning solphum and tomato leaves; but it is advisable to sprinkle the plants well with water, so that the atmosphere may not become too dry from the effect of the fumigation. Another very troublesome insect is the *red spider* (acarus telarius) which is generally found on the under side of the leaf. It sucks the sap from the leaves, which drop off, and the plant appears in a sickly condition. This pest may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants, and particularly the under side of the leaves, with soot dissolved in water; this remedy is also a good fertilizer."—*California Horticulturist.*

### THE BRITISH CENSUS.

#### Curious and Interesting Facts.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Registrars General for England, Scotland and Ireland are now engaged in the arrangement of the census returns; and the preliminary abstracts, which have just made their appearance in public, show some very interesting, and, it may be added, unpleasant facts. According to these abstracts, the population of the United Kingdom is growing at the rate of 1,173 persons a day, of whom 705 stay at home, and 468 emigrate. The proportion of men among these emigrants is so great that there is a rather startling unevenness in the proportion of sexes, as has happened in a smaller degree in some of our own New England States, where the disproportion has been caused by immigration westward. In a population of 32,000,000, the women outnumber the men by 925,000. The English Registrar General takes comfort in the thought that the sexes at adult age are equal in number, and that the excess of men can be found somewhere else. He finds them in the United States. How this helps the case we do not exactly see, unless the Registrars General, especially the Irish Registrar, shall contrive in some manner to send over the 925,000, or a certain proportion of them, to our shores, each bent upon reducing the disproportion. In various parts of our country the number of women exceeds the number of men in the native-born population; Americans, as a rule, marry Americans; and there must, therefore, be doubt that the 925,000 husbands can be found for the extra female population of the United Kingdom, as the number stands in no immediate danger of reduction by American intermarriage. A brighter outlook, it seems to us, is found for the army of spinsters in the fact that emigration is decreasing. In the ten years ending in 1861, over two millions of persons came to this country, while during the past ten years the number only amounts to 1,674,504, or nearly 380,000 fewer.

The results of the census in Ireland are unusually interesting. The population is still diminishing. In 1841 it was 8,000,000; in 1851 it fell to 6,500,000, and now, in 1871, it is only 5,402,759, a diminution of 396,208 in ten years. The diminution is chiefly in the rural districts. Galway shows the largest per cent. of decrease, the population having sunk more than 22 per cent. in ten years. There are only five places which mark an increase, and three of these are in Ulster. The suburbs of Dublin show an increase of 4,459, but this is more than offset by a decrease of 9,086 in the population of the city. Belfast, the center of Irish manufacture, has increased more than 43 per cent. in ten years, and Londonderry has increased its population by 4,367. The diminution in the religious memberships is very uneven. There are but 258 Jews in Ireland, a decrease of 35 per cent. since 1861. The members of the disestablished church have decreased 1¼ per cent; the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Independents 4 per cent.; while the Roman Catholic decrease is more than 8 per cent.

The population of Scotland, on the other hand, is increasing. Its population is 3,358,613, an increase of 296,319 in ten years. The principal towns have increased 21 per cent.; the large towns 22 per cent.; and the smaller 7½ per cent. The population of the principal cities is as follows: Glasgow, 477,144, an increase of over 80,000 since 1861; Edinburgh, 196,500; Dundee, 118,974; Aberdeen, 88,125; and Greenock, 57,138—these five cities being the only ones in Scotland whose population exceeds 50,000.

In summing up the results of the census, the London *Daily News*, to which we are indebted for the facts enumerated above, says:

On the whole, the survey of these returns is full of encouragement. During the past ten years, the country has gone through a series of commercial disasters, and has come out again into the sunshine of prosperity. Ireland has probably touched the lowest point, for the rate of emigration and of decrease is sensibly diminishing. The increase in the other parts of the United Kingdom is the healthy growth of great trading communities, and is more likely to go on at accelerating pace than to relax or stop.

### Archbishop Manning.

He is a tall thin personage, some sixty-two years of age. His face is bloodless—pale as a ghost, one might say. He is so thin as to look almost cadaverous. The outlines of the face are handsome and dignified. There is much of courtly grace and refinement about the bearing and gestures of this pale, weak, and wasted man. He wears a long robe of violet silk, with some kind of dark cape or collar, and has a massive gold chain round his neck, holding attached to it a great gold cross; There is a certain nervous quivering about his eyes and lips, but otherwise he is perfectly collected and master of the occasion. His voice is thin, but wonderfully clear and penetrating. It is heard all through this great hall—a moment ago so noisy, now so silent. The words fall with a slow, quiet force, like drops of water. Whatever your opinion may be, you cannot choose but listen; and, indeed, you want only to listen and see. For this is the foremost man in the Catholic Church of England. This is the Cardinal Grandison of Disraeli's "Lothair"—Dr. Henry Edward Manning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, successor in that office of the late Cardinal Wiseman.

It is no wonder that the Irishmen at the meeting are enthusiastic about Archbishop Manning. An Englishman of Englishmen, with no drop of Irish blood in his veins, he is more Hibernian than the Hibernians themselves in his sympathies with Ireland. A man of social position, of old family, of the highest education and the most refined instincts, he would leave the Catholic noblemen at any time to go down to his Irish teetotallers at the East End of London. He firmly believes that the salvation of England is yet to be accomplished through the influence of that religious devotion which is at the bottom of the Irish nature, and which some of us call superstition. He loves his own country dearly, but turns away from her present condition of industrial prosperity to the days before the Reformation, when yet saints trod the English soil. "In England there has been no saint since the Reformation," he said the other day, in sad, sweet tones, to one of wholly different opinions, who listened with a mingling of amazement and reverence. No views that I have ever heard put into living words embodied to anything like the same extent the full claims and pretensions of Ultramontanism. It is quite wonderful to sit and listen. One cannot but be impressed by the sweetness, the thoughtfulness, the dignity, I had almost said the sanctity of the man who thus pours forth, with a manner full of the most tranquil conviction, opinions which proclaim all modern progress a failure, and glorify the Roman priest or the Irish peasant as the true herald and repository of light, and liberty, and regeneration to a sinking, and degraded world.—*"Archbishop Manning," by Justin McCarthy, in January Galaxy.*

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The new Attorney General, Mr. Williams, was almost entirely unknown to national politics six years ago. An Eastern man by birth, and a lawyer by profession, he had moved to Oregon while it was yet a Territory, and engaged in practice at the bar. During the administration of President Pierce he was appointed Chief Justice of the Territory. In 1864 he was chosen to the United States Senate, and took his seat on the day of Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration—March 4, 1865. As is customary in that body, the new comer was a quiet listener for the first year or more. His first speech was made in 1867, on the reconstruction measures then pending, and it attracted a degree of attention during its delivery, and of praise afterwards, such as is seldom accorded to a novice in Senatorial debate. From that time forward he won his way, until at the close of his term in March last he stood at the head of the list as a deep thinker, a close reasoner, and a profound scholar. We doubt if he left behind him in the Senate a man as well qualified as himself for a creditable discharge of the duties of Attorney General. He will make a worthy successor of William Wirt and Felix Grundy.

The illness of the Prince of Wales has revived an amount of gossip and scandal concerning him, not a little of which connections with the and his alleged ungenerous conduct toward certain of that profession. Mr. Suthern, who was on very intimate terms with the Prince, declares in the most positive manner that his bearing, in these relations, was universally courteous and manly, and characterized by the greatest propriety. This statement is corroborated by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Stanley, and other theatrical friends of the Prince, now in this country, who unite in denying the allegations which have been made against him, and bear the strongest possible testimony to his uniform urbanity and modesty in all his dealings with actors and actresses.

In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours, when the fire will neither burn on our hearths nor in our hearts, and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows which the world knows not, and oftimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—Longfellow.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 13th says: "A young lady now ill with the small pox in this city, recently received a letter from a sister in Pittsburg, who wrote that she was then sick with the small pox. Exactly eleven days after the letter was received the young lady who received it, was taken with the disease. She was not exposed to it in any other way, and there seems to be no doubt the contagion was communicated by the letter."

There is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone there is perpetual despair.


NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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Is now regarded as THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER, and the best article prepared for making light, wholesome and delicious BISCUITS, ROLLS, BREAD, GRIDDLE and other CAKES, &c., &c.

It is intensive, and always ready for immediate use. The best YEAST POWDER for use on long SEA VOYAGES to ANY PART OF THE GLOBE.

It is convenient and economical. NO WASTE OF FOOD IS PREPARED WITH IT. Sold everywhere by GROCERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS, and DEALERS.

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DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

This wonderful preparation is not a vile fancy drink made of poor rum, whiskey, proof spirits and refuse liquors, but are a true Medicine, made from the pure juices of the roots and herbs of California, free from all alcoholic stimulants. They are the great blood purifier and life giving principle, a perfect Renovator of the system. No person can take these Bitters and remain long unwell.

They are a Gentle Purgative and Tonic, as well as an Appetizer, giving new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, these are excellent.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system are effectually destroyed and removed.

For Inflammation of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder, Retention of the Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Kidneys, Calculus, Gravel, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and all Diseases of these Organs, these Bitters have no equal.

For Clearing the Blood from all impurities, whether they be Scrofulous, Syphilitic, Rheumatic, Cutaneous, Glandular, Mercurial, Cancerous, Constitutional or Hereditary, these Bitters have no equal.

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A Perfect Physic, Purifying Tonic and Gentle Stimulant.

They are mild in their action, yet powerful in curing disease. Patients recover rapidly under their influence, and pronounce them the most delightful remedy they have ever taken.

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For Clearing the Blood from all impurities, whether they be Scrofulous, Syphilitic, Rheumatic, Cutaneous, Glandular, Mercurial, Cancerous, Constitutional or Hereditary, these Bitters have no equal.

For Purifying the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal.

They are a Gentle Purgative and Tonic, as well as an Appetizer, giving new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, these are excellent.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system are effectually destroyed and removed.

A Perfect Physic, Purifying Tonic and Gentle Stimulant.

They are mild in their action, yet powerful in curing disease. Patients recover rapidly under their influence, and pronounce them the most delightful remedy they have ever taken.

No Cathartic Medicine used in connection with these Bitters will operate while they are using them.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

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For Inflammation of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder, Retention of the Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Kidneys, Calculus, Gravel, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and all Diseases of these Organs, these Bitters have no equal.

For Clearing the

# To Correspondents.

MANY of our friends are responding nobly to the request made of them to present the merits of the BLADE to their friends, who are not subscribers, and induce them to subscribe. Every mail brings us evidences of their successful work in this way. But there are still thousands of others who can do the same thing, and be the means of adding thousands of new names to our list—thus doing a real favor to their friends by placing in their families a paper that they all ought to take. Remember that *now* is the time to do this good work. Our constant aim is to publish the best family newspaper in the country, and to do this at a price that shall place it within the reach of *every* family.

IN a notice in this Department a few weeks ago we referred a correspondent to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the annual Report of that Department. A letter from the Commissioner informs us that his Department has no copies for distribution in this way, that our notice has brought him hundreds of applications which he is unable to supply, and asking us to direct those who want copies to apply to their member of Congress. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand copies were ordered printed, of which number twenty-five thousand are reserved to the Department and the balance go to the members of Congress. It takes almost the entire number allowed to the Department to supply its regular statistical correspondents, the Agricultural societies and clubs, Library Associations and foreign exchanges. Our readers who want copies will therefore please apply to their Congressmen, instead of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

"PERSONNE," Hiawatha, Kansas.—Your article has some good, sharp points, but on the whole its publication would not do you much credit.

A. A. M., Liketon, Ind.—Some of the New York counterfeit money swindlers you inquire about were sent to the penitentiary. But a new lot of them has sprung up and are sending their circulars over the country. But as we have before remarked this is the least objectionable of all the swindlers, because no honest man is ever caught by it.

THOS. ADAMS DWIGHT, Ill.—Your question has been referred to our insurance department, and will be duly answered there.

H., asks.—"Who was Count Cavour, and when did he die?"—Count Camillo Benso Cavour was the greatest Italian statesman of modern times—He was born at Turin, Italy, Aug. 10, 1810, and died in the same city June 6, 1861. He was a man of thorough education, great ambition, almost boundless energy and capacity for labor, and always liberal and progressive in his views. He was an able writer and the most elegant orator of his time in that country. Indeed few, if any, statesmen of modern times have exhibited greater ability, shrewdness and foresight than Cavour.

The same correspondent asks:—"Upon what size paper is it customary to write articles for publication?"—We regret to have to answer that it is customary to write on nearly all sizes. The larger sizes of note paper are most convenient for printers. *Never*, NEVER, NEVER write on both sides of the paper if you expect to see your article in print. Never abbreviate words, but *always* write them out in full. Never interline if it can possibly be avoided. If the lines are not too close together the interlining of a very few words, accidentally omitted, *may* be admissable, but if there is more than this, re-write the article rather than interline it. If you don't understand punctuation let that alone entirely; and we beg of you don't throw in a dash every four or five words without regard to sense or rules, and call that punctuation. And last, but not least, *don't* roll your manuscript when you send it to the printer. You didn't ask us for all these instructions, but we have written them because we have just been sorely vexed on account of sundry manuscripts in which these rules have been ruthlessly violated.

GOOD REPUBLICAN, Lincoln, Nebraska, writes: "My time for the BLADE expires on the 19th of next February. Can I remit $4 75 now for the BLADE and Harper's *Bazar* and have the *Bazar* commence with the new year and have the BLADE from the 19th of February, 1872, to 19th of February, 1873?"—Yes. Your other question any carpenter will answer for you better than we can do it here.

T. R., Watrentown, Mo., asks: "1. What is the number of men in the United States army? 2. How many men were lost during the rebellion on each side? 3. What was the number of slaves freed during the rebellion?"

1. On the 1st day of July, 1871, the number of enlisted men in the United States army was 30,000, besides about 2,200 officers, making the total army force about 32 200.

2. The number of men killed in battle during the war of the rebellion was 56 000, and 35,000 more died in hospital of wounds and 184,000 of disease. It is probable that enough more died after their discharge of diseases or infirmities contracted in the service, to swell our aggregate loss to 300 000. If we place the losses of the rebels at an equal number (and the per-centage of mortality among their wounded was probably greater, because of their interior hospital service and sanitary arrangements), the actual aggregate loss of life because of the war is swelled to 600 000. Add 400,000 crippled or permanently disabled by disease, and the total subtraction from the productive force of our country because of the rebellion reaches the stupendous aggregate of one million men.

3. By the census of 1860 there were 8,953 760 slaves in the United States. At the time of their emancipation this number had no doubt increased to over four millions. Of course they were all freed by the rebellion. The total number declared to be free by Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation of January 1st, 1863, was 3,107,197.

MR. HOBERT, Elmore, Ohio.—Send statement of the case to T. W. Talmadge, Columbus, Ohio.

A. B., Berea, Ohio.—The best thing for you to do is to let all such associations alone.

SUBSCRIBER, Scott Co., Tennessee, asks:—"What was Tennessee named after, and what is the definition of the name Tennessee?"—The State was named for its principal river, and the meaning of the word is said to be *a curved spoon*. It is an Indian name.

W. L. M., New Holland, Ohio, asks: "Will you please favor a constant reader of the BLADE by giving the address of a good agricultural paper, of San Francisco, California?"—The California *Farmer* is published every Thursday at $4 a year; the Pacific *Press* every Saturday at $4 a year, and the California *Horticulturist* and *Rural Magazine*, monthly, at $4. The *Press* has the largest circulation.

O. E., Newville, Wisconsin, asks: "For what purpose was the great Chinese wall built? How long is it, and what length of time was occupied in building it?"—It was originally built as a bulwark against the invasion of the Tartars. Its length is about 1,400 miles. Its average height is about thirty feet and its breadth such that six horseman can ride abreast on it. There are brick towers on it at different intervals about forty feet high. It was completed 215 years before Christ. We have no record of the length of time occupied in building it.

DAVID PHIPPS, Edgewood, Ill., wants to know the Postoffice address of Capt. Weldon who commanded Co. F, of the 39th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the late war. Any person knowing his address will please send it to Mr. Phipps as above.

INQUIRER, LaGrange, Ind.—Your inquiries will be duly answered in our Insurance Department.

R. H., writes:—"Please inform me through the BLADE whether all Government lands are subject to homestead entry?"—All surveyed lands are.

MRS. O. P. COON, Grand Island, Cal., asks:—"How is the word *margue* pronounced?"—It is pronounced as if spelled *marg*—the "g" being hard.

C. B. B., Quincy, Ill., asks:—"When speaking of a steam engine as being of six or eight horse-power, or more, upon what basis do we calculate that power? Or, in other words, what is the power of a horse, as understood by the expression?"—Horse power is a term of force, introduced by Watt, to enable him to determine what kind of engine to erect to be customary to supersede the employ of horses when the steam power was to replace. Watt ascertained that the average force exerted by the strongest horse in one of the London breweries, was sufficient to raise 33,000 lbs one foot high in a minute; thus an engine of 200 horse power would be a force equal to that of 200 horses, each lifting 33,000 lbs one foot high per minute. In modern practice, however, owing to various modifications and allowances made for friction and other things, the term horse power has ceased to have so definite a meaning. It is made now to refer rather to the size of the cylinder of the steam engine, than to the power exerted, and the value of the unit has been so varied that a horse power may imply 50,000 pounds or even more.

D. L. S., Niagara Falls, N. Y., asks:—"Will you please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper what proportion of the inhabitants of this world profess Christianity?"—It is, of course, very difficult to ascertain the universal strength of religious denominations. The most trustworthy statistics of the kind are those of the denominations which annually ascertain the number of their members. This is the case with most of the churches in the United States, with most of the dissenters in England, and with some of the free denominations on the Continent of Europe. In most of the European countries the Governments, at the official census of the population, ascertain the population connected with each church. In Asia, Africa, Australia and Polynesia, the population connected with the churches is partly estimated, as is also the entire population of the countries, but the estimates have been made with great care from the best data to be had, and may be assumed as approximately correct. By those who "profess Christianity" we assume that our correspondent means all who believe in Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of mankind. Assuming this, and the Christian population of the world, according to the latest statistics, is 277,147,000. The total population of the world is about 1,375,000,000, so that Christianity is the religion of something over one-fourth of the people of the world.

A. G. S., Monterey, Ohio.—For a copy of the Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, apply to your State Senator or Representative in the Legislature.

I. GABRISON, Chelsea, Iowa, asks:—"Why did Isabella abdicate the throne of Spain? 2. Where is Gen. Beauregard? 3. What are the real names of Josh. Billings, Mark Twain and Petroleum V. Nasby, and with what papers are they connected?"—1. In September, 1868, Isabella abdicated the throne in consequence of a revolution. Her act of renunciation of the throne is dated Paris, Oct. 2, 1868, and says: "My only ambition being the happiness of the Spaniards—that is to say, the internal prosperity of my beloved country and her *prestige* abroad—I believe it to be my duty to abdicate, and do hereby abdicate all my rights to the crown of Spain in favor of my son, Don Carlos." This renunciation was like many of the resignations of our public officers, involuntary. And being in favor of her son did not amount to anything as the revolutionists did not allow him to assume the throne. 2. Gen. Beauregard is in New Orleans engaged in railroading. 3. Josh. Billings is Henry W. Shaw. He lives in New York, but is not connected with any paper. Mark Twain is Samuel S. Clemens. He was formerly connected with the Buffalo *Express*, but sold out his interest some months ago. Petroleum V. Nasby is DAVID R. LOCKE one of the editors and proprietors of the Toledo BLADE.

A CORRESPONDENT.—We do not club with the New York *Ledger*.

E. S. STROH, Wolcottsville, Ind.—*No* Railroad has ever been granted *all* the land along its line. Land grant roads get only the odd numbered sections.

SAM, Waterville.—A full and able discussion of the Alabama claims was published by Charles C. Beaman, Jr., of New York, in March last. We think the price of the book would be about three dollars. Your member of Congress could probably get a copy of it for you. To your second question, viz: "Does a Republican bondholder bloat more than a Democratic bond-holder?" We answer that it depends altogether upon the stand-point from which you look at him. From the Democratic stand-point he does; from any other he does not.

A READER, Manchester, N. H., gives us the name of a man and asks if he takes the BLADE, and if so his address. There is no way of answering this question but by commencing at the beginning and going over our list of subscribers name by name—which it would take a good many days to do. Where the answer of a question would be of interest and value to the majority of our readers we are willing to devote any reasonable amount of time to it, but it cannot be expected we will do so for information in which only *one* person is interested. A short advertisement in our columns would no doubt bring the information our "Reader" wants.

QUERY, Cazenovia, N. Y., asks:—"What was the price of gold in New York on the 23d day of April, 1864?" It was 175¾ to 177¾.

JOHN M. LAWSON, Croton, New York, writes:—"I will feel obliged if you can inform me through your correspondent's column what the Government import duty is on Tea; also, on Scotch Whiskey arriving at New York?"—The duty on tea is 15 cents per pound; on whiskey $2 per gallon.

M., Blountsville, Ind.—The report you refer to is without foundation.

J. P. ROACH, North East, Maryland, writes:—"Will you please answer me the following questions: 1. Does an Attorney have to send the discharge to the Pension office when making application for a pension? 2. What did the U. States get the name of 'Uncle Sam' from? 3. What is the population of the United States?"—1. The discharge is not necessary in securing a pension. 2. The United States got the name "Uncle Sam" as follows: Immediately after the declaration of war with Great Britain, in 1812, Elbert Anderson, of New York, then an army contractor, visited Troy, New York, where he purchased a large quantity of provisions. The inspectors of these articles at that place were Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. The latter gentleman (universally known as "Uncle Sam") generally superintended in person a large number of the workmen, who, at this time, were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor. The casks were marked "E. A.—U. S." This work fell to the lot of a facetious fellow, who on being asked the meaning of the mark, said he did not know unless it meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam, alluding exclusively then to the said Uncle Sam Wilson. The joke took and became current in the army, and finally among the people of the country. Thus a facetious remark by an obscure laboring man gave a nick-name to a nation which will endure as long as the nation itself. 3. The population of the United States at the last census was 38 558 876. And now, having answered your three questions, allow us to ask you one, viz:—Why didn't you write United States instead of "U. States?"

E. E. PENDLETON, Omaha, Nebraska, writes:—"I have in my possession a silver quarter of a dollar made in 1776; would it not be quite valuable as a curiosity to some historical society? Please answer through your answers to correspondents."—Very rare ancient gold and silver coins bring high prices—having been sold at auction in England for prices as high as $1,700, when the intrinsic value of the metal was less than one dollar.—Some American colonial coins bring high prices at sales. The Washington half dollar of 1792, has been sold by auction for $57. Cents of 1793 and 1799 have been sold for $10 and $15, and half dollars of 1796 and 1797 for $25. Fine pieces, not much worn by circulation, are much more highly prized by collectors, than those that are much worn. If your piece is not much worn it would bring from $75 to $50.

GEO. STODDART, Wirt C. H., West Virginia:—The population of England is 21,422,208 which includes Wales, the population of which is a little over 1,000 000; Scotland has 3 170,769; Ireland 5,396,562; total, 29,157 329.

M. B., Huntingdon, Pa., asks:—"Will you please tell me the name of the stream which the railroad bridge of Virginia crosses?"—It is Cedar Creek, a branch of James river.

L. A., Lancaster Co., Pa.:—Gail Hamilton is the *nom de plume* of Miss Abagail B. Dodge, of Hamilton, Mass. She took the last syllable of her real name and the name of the town she lives in for her *nom de plume*.

P. A. BRADY:—You can get an excellent work on hair dressing by send 50 to Henry Carey Baird, 4 6, Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price, $2.50.

LEWIS W. OAKES, Monona, Iowa:—Your manuscript has not yet been examined.—The statement that the assassin of Abraham Lincoln is still alive, is all humbug.—Charles Dickens left no papers by which any one can discover his plan for the remainder of the story of Edwin Drood.—Gen. Sherman does occupy the same position in the army that Gen. Grant did before he was elected President.

INVALID:—We do not know anything about the character of that "institute." If you need medical attendance you will do better place yourself under the care of some educated, conscientious physician whom you know.

J. B. D., Thorn Grove, Tenn.—We can not go back through our files and hunt up the numerous pieces you inquire for, and cut them out and send them to you.

SUBSCRIBER, Marquette Co., Mich.—The paper you name has not the largest daily circulation in the United States. We don't consider it a first-class journal by a good deal. It is very sensational and very unreliable. It is not a democratic paper, neither is it Republican.

HENRY M. SPIGER, Frankfort, Mich.—NASBY's new book will not be ready before next spring. It will be sold only by subscription.

G. ROSS, Rossville, Ill., asks: "Does HORACE GREELEY use profane language? Is he an infidel?"

We are sorry to say that HORACE does use language that you would no doubt consider profane; in other words when excited he "swears like a trooper"—If you know how that is. He is not an infidel. Though not, we think, a member of the Universalist church, he is a believer in its doctrines.

JOSEPH W. HARRISON, Petroleum Centre, Pa.—Apply to your member of Congress for the Reports you inquire about.

We are compelled to leave over a large number of letters unanswered, and must ask our correspondents to be patient and they will be attended to in due time.

[The following we extract from a little book on Chronic Diseases, by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. Our readers can receive this interesting and useful little book, post-paid, by enclosing one postage stamp to the doctor.]

## CATARRH.

SYMPTOMS.—In the first stages of the disease, the patient "call"s attention to symptoms of "only a slight drop[pings] of the throat," as many express it, "taking into the throat" a discharge from the head about conferring the head at this stage of the affair like a cold, being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases, the discharge is thick, ropy and tough, requiring frequent and strong effort in the form of hawking, blowing and spitting to remove it from the throat, where it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating and profuse. The nose may be stopped up from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable nasal twang. The disease sometimes assumes a dry form, there being very little or no discharge. In some cases the patient suffers from headache a great portion of the time; or may experience a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with confusion of his ideas, which renders him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who may be otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable, or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the sense of taste and hearing may be more or less affected.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of Chronic Catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate lining membrane of the air passages in the head. As the ulceration eats its way up among the small bones the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable both to himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough, brownish incrustations or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharge. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every day or two, but only to be succeeded by another crop. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face, and in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment, both local and constitutional, will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

Only a few of the large number of symptoms which I have described as common to the different stages of Catarrh will be likely to be manifested at one time in a single case. Although they are all *common* to the disease, in some of its stages, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms above enumerated.

As the disease progresses, or frequently in its earlier stages, the throat is apt to become affected. It becomes dry, sore or raw, or studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The voice may be more or less affected, especially on exposure to cold or over-exertion, and a hacking cough is not unfrequent. Creeping along the continuous lining mucous membrane of the air passages, the disease gradually extends to the *larynx*, and by the same process of extension the bronchial tubes, and lastly the substance of the lungs, in their turn, are diseased, and Bronchitis and Consumption finally established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing, soreness, darting, sharp or dull heavy pain, or a prickly distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration, are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing upon the stepping stone of Consumption*, over which thousands annually tread in their slow, yet sure, journey to the grave.

TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

If you would remove an evil, strike at its root. This is the "common-sense," or rational way to treat Catarrh. As the predisposing or real cause of Catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady, in attempting to cure it our chief aim must be directed to the removal of that cause. The more I see of this odious disease, the more do I recognize the importance and necessity of combining, with the use of a local soothing and healing application, a thorough internal use of blood-cleansing and strengthening medicine, if we would successfully treat the disease.

As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head,

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

Is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever discovered. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and contains no strong irritating or caustic drug or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined in just the right proportions they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed by the combination of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. It is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which so commonly accompanies so many cases, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer in this way. It speedily subdues acute attacks of "cold in the head," thus preventing their resulting in Chronic Catarrh. Its cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties are truly wonderful. The Catarrh Remedy fluid should be applied by the use of

DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE,

which carries it high up and applies it to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers and cavities communicating therewith. Three or four packages of the Remedy used with this instrument—which is sold by druggists at sixty cents—will do more good than a dozen used in any other manner. While the Catarrh Remedy is being used locally, we must not neglect to correct the constitutional fault upon which the disease generally depends, or the Catarrh, if relieved at all, is very apt to show itself again upon slight exposure. If it does not, the weakness or humor may manifest its presence by developing disease of the lungs, liver, bones or other organs or structures. For this reason, in particular, the reader must see the great importance of purifying and regulating the system and building up the strength to a healthy standard at the same time that the disease in the head is being healed by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily and permanently effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weakness.

For this purpose I have discovered a medicine that will, better than any other accomplish the object sought. To designate this wonderful medicine, I have named it

DR. PRICE'S ALT. EXT., OR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

No other alterative or blood cleanser, and no other pectoral, or throat, bronchial or lung medicine should ever be used with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, as none other is so well calculated to work in harmony with, and assist it in its operations.

Many blood and cough medicines have a tendency to interfere with the effects of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They should not therefore be used.

*My Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "help mate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.* It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial and lung complications when any such exist, but from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicating the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent.

Indeed very few cases of Catarrh can be cured at all by the use of local applications only. A thorough course of alterative and tonic treatment must be used with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, if you would derive the greatest amount of benefit. This will require the use of form six to twelve bottles of my Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of my Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

Scarcely a mail arrives that does not bring me new testimony of cures effected by the treatment which I have recommended. The best evidence of what *can* be done in the treatment of any disease is to be found in the *past* success of the treatment to be employed. An old proverb says, "what *has been* done *may* be done again." In view of these facts, and knowing that *I have cured thousands of the worst cases of Catarrh, and have never failed to effect a perfect cure when I have had a reasonable chance*, I hereby offer *in good faith*, $500 *reward for a case of Catarrh which I cannot cure.* I claim that *I can cure any and every case of it if my directions are faithfully followed.* Why then trifle with this disease, reader? Why put off the use of the sure means of cure which I offer? Do you not know that "procrastination is the thief of time?" Why try to make light of it by thinking that it is only Catarrh? Do you not know that *consumption and insanity are among its results*, and that thereby *millions of graves are filled?* Do I speak strongly? Can I speak too strongly? Why disgust your friends and associates with the offensive odor of your breath, or by your constant hawking, blowing and spitting, when relief is so easily and cheaply obtained? Is it not a duty that you owe to others as well as yourself to get rid of this disgusting complaint? Do not think that the disease will in time wear out. On the contrary, it will, unless cured, wear *you* out. Do not think that you cannot be cured. The world moves, and medical science is progressive. Many forms of disease, which would once have been entirely incurable with the means then known, are, in the light of more recent discoveries in medicine, *very easily cured.*

Dr. Pierce's Medicines are sold by druggists everywhere, or the Catarrh Remedy or Nasal Douche will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of sixty cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vaccination.

In the present epidemic of small pox, which is ravaging so many of our cities, it will no doubt relieve the minds of many to see the following authoritative opinion of Dr. George B. Wood, the venerable Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania:

Though vaccination, once performed, very often fails of affording complete protection against small pox, yet it almost modifies it partly, rendering it a comparatively mild and safe disease. * * * The complaint, as it occurs after vaccination, is very seldom fatal, and in the vast majority of instances leaves no unpleasant traces behind it. Though the cases of varioloid or secondary small-pox, occurring after a previous variolous attack are proportionally less frequent than those which follow vaccination, yet they are not proportionately, but in the aggregate, more fatal. * * * Of 248 cases of natural and modified small-pox noticed by Drs. Bell and Muchall, of Philadelphia, 61 were after vaccination, with *one* death, and 16 were after inoculated or natural small-pox, with *six* death. In the course of my practice, though I have seen much of the disease, I have lost but one patient after vaccination, and in that instance death occurred, not from the violence of the variolous disease, which was mild, but from the supervention of inflammation of the brain consequent on the peculiar state of the patient's constitution at the time. Thus it appears that, if the protection afforded by vaccination is not perfect, it is yet superior to any other. * * * But, whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain that one vaccination fails to afford security against a modified form of small-pox in very many cases; and though the resulting affection may be in general neither fatal or deforming, yet it is inconvenient, and may become the source of a further spreading of the disease and in some cases is very dangerous. It is important to find a remedy for these evils, and, happily, *such a remedy is afforded in re-vaccination.*—*Woods Practice of Medicine, vol. 1., page 393.*

BLANKET YOUR HORSE.—At this season of the year, when we have many cold, windy days, horses, when left standing in our streets for any length of time, should have some sort of covering thrown over them to keep them warm and comfortable, and prevent them from becoming chilled. Careful drivers will always do this, and in passing through our streets it is very gratifying to notice so many horses kindly cared for in this respect, indicating the pleasant sympathy and interest of the owner in the welfare of his beast. There are those, however, who possess so little sympathy and care for their animals that they never think of protecting them against cold, even when sweaty from hard driving or overwork. Such people ought never to have the charge of a horse, but as this cannot always be regulated, they should be compelled in some way to take proper care of them.—*Haverhill Publisher.*

The Bible war at Hunter's Point, L. I., was ended on Saturday, by an adjustment between the committee appointed by the Roman Catholics and the School Commissioners. The arrangement is that all the expelled scholars shall return to the school, and in future the Roman Catholics will not oppose the reading of the Scriptures in the school, or other exercises on the part of the Board of Education. They agree to allow all children of Roman Catholic parents to remain in the class room during chapel exercises. The adjustment seems to have relieved every one connected with the affair, and both sides claim a victory—the Protestants in the fact that the Bible is read in the schools; the Roman Catholics that they are not compelled to listen to the exercises.

We are aware that it is a "judgment" on the human race to notify other boys of this thing, but we can't help it:

Some Michigan boys recently stuffed an old suit of clothes with straw and buried it. They then killed a couple of chickens, spilling the blood plenteously around, then trampled the ground so as to make it appear the scene of a desperate conflict. Their little game succeeded; the coroner was sent for, a crowd gathered, and a jury was summoned to sit upon the man of straw.

Here is another:

Some malicious boys in Buffalo adorned the coat of a gentleman on his way home from dining out Thanksgiving day, with the placard, "Choice poultry inside."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

All the best hotels are using the Halford, and the guests declare it the choicest relish.

Burnett's Cologne Water is preferred to the German by the fashion.—Home Journal.

For sale at retail as well as wholesale by John F. Henry, 8 College Place, New York.

Still ahead of all other boots and shoes, whether pegged or sewed, Cable Screw Wire boots and shoes are the best in the market. Sold everywhere. Patent stamp on every one.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.—A fresh, direct vigorous paper. As practical as it is attractive.

Oil explosions most frequently occur from the lamp being upset and broken. By using Pratt's Astral Oil, you avoid this as well as every other danger incident to unsafe oils, it being in every respect a perfectly pure, reliable and safe article.

Oil house of Chas. Pratt, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. Established 1770.

Substitutes in the dental ranks are not desirable; therefore, keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that wholesome vegetable elixir Sozodont. Do this, and they will last as long as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will never be tainted.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and almost immediate relief.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.

$10 from 50 Cents.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or twelve samples sent (postage free) for fifty cents that retails readily for ten dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT,
181 Chatham Square, N. Y.
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ASK your dealer to send for some STAR AXES that are made of Razor steel. Tell him you want the genuine STAR AXE, and if he will not get it for you, send $1 25, and we will send you one. We have sent STAR AXES into every State in the Union, and they all give satisfaction. C. GREBER & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—No more acceptable present can be made to your sister or lady friend than *Whitney's Musical Guest.* Twelve times during the coming year it will find a hearty welcome, and as the many beautiful songs are sung in the household, it will be a living reminder of the generous donor. Young man, remember this, and send your order for the *Guest* in season to procure the complete volume. $1 per year, or BLADE and *Guest* for only $2.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—A new light dawned upon the world with the introduction of Plantation Bitters twelve years ago. Drastic purgation went out—restoration and renovation came in. The eyes of the people were opened to the great fact that the way to cure disease is to strengthen and support its victims, not to place them at its mercy by depriving them of the little strength they have. It soon became evident that as a means of infusing vitality into the feeble system, regulating the secretions, curing indigestion, and reforming a bilious habit of body, no medicinal preparation then known was at all comparable to the new restorative. Since then hundreds of attempts have been made to rival the Bitters. They have all failed, and the grand revolution in medical treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that Plantation Bitters is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

THE MANHATTAN SEWING MACHINE runs more easily, more quietly, and does more kinds of work and does it better than any machine in the market. Agents find it the best selling machine because it is the best machine. Whenever it is introduced into a neighborhood it makes its way simply on its merits. See advertisement elsewhere.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher makes the following sensible remarks: "The lawyer cannot look for success in his profession if he simply opens an office and delegates the care to an ignorant office boy, while he himself knows nothing about law, and never studied. The doctor gives years of time and study before he attempts to practice. The merchant goes through a long apprenticeship before he commences business for himself; but our young girls leave the schoolrooms to assume a right of which they know nothing—the privilege and honor of making a *home*. If women would only understand how much power and skill are requisite, what a noble, honorable thing it is to succeed or become eminent as a *home maker*, there would be fewer boarding houses, fewer fast, wild, reckless children, and fewer worthless."

The editor of the Portland *Transcript*, having asked a lady correspondent, who applied for a situation, "What she could do?" received the following comprehensive reply: "I can keep a house or a secret; drive a horse or a bargain; tend a postoffice, a store or a baby; make a loaf of bread or a shirt; sew on buttons, etc., or so forth; mend stockings, milk a cow, wash, iron, bake or brew—is that enough for a woman to do? Then I'll decipher the copy that puzzles you, rewrite the manuscript plain and true, or even, if fortune but play me fair, and my sphere points the way of my duty there, take the editor's scissors, his office, and chair! Satisfactory guarantee any day that I can do and have done all that I say (and more too.) Address

"AUNT CAPABLE,
"Portland *Transcript* office."

The *Moravian Almanac* for 1872 gives an interesting historical sketch of the Church of the United Brethren, its faith and practice, mode of government, &c. This denomination has a college and theological seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., under its care, besides several academies and seminaries. These institutions have 22,690 volumes in their libraries. Their church buildings are valued at $1,000,000. The income of the United Missions department for the year 1870 was $88,048. The whole amount received has been expended. This statement represents only about one-third of the total cost of missionary operations, which is estemated at nearly $300,000.

In view of the complicated condition of affairs between the United States and the Spanish Government, the relative strength of the two countries becomes interesting. The Spanish navy ready for action consists of seventy-three screw steamers, carrying 734 guns; twenty-four paddle steamers, carrying 127 guns, and thirteen sailing vessels, carrying 202 guns; while our navy consists of forty-six iron-clads, ninety seven steamers and thirty two sailing vessels, in all mounting 1 366 guns; but actually ready only 356 guns. It will thus be seen that the forces of the Spaniards are quite as formidable as ours.

Frederick the Great said: "As for my plan of not sparing myself, I confess it the same as before. The more one nurses one's self, the more feeble and delicate does the body become. My trade requires toil and activity, and both my body and mind must adapt themselves to their duty. It is not necessary that I should live, but it is necessary that I should act. I have always found myself the better for this method. However, I do not prescribe it to any one else, and am content to practise it myself.

The Cornell *Era* observes very pointedly that when a fellow drops in to see a senior and the door-bell is tardily answered by a girl with glowing face, and the said senior's table has knitting-work, which is not in *his* course, lying upon it and two chairs stand close to each other, it is useless or that '72 man to look child-like and inquire whether "the murder of Wallenstein was justifiable."

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of some of the Diseases produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in its praise. Sold by all first class druggists.

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU.—Doctor, I have a terrible cough, and my children are all down sick with coughs, sore throats and colds. What shall we do? Take "Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup," and apply "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment" to the throat and chest, warm. This will soon relieve and cure you and all the children. These are excellent family medicines. Full directions are on the bottles. You can get both medicines at any drug store for 50 cents.

I often prescribe your Hive Syrup and Tolu in my practice, and can truly say that I have no other preparation in my store for hoarseness, colds, coughs, and that often fatal disease, croup, that can compare with it.
S. L. ROBINSON, M. D.,
Burlington Flats, N. Y.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most unique and may be had for the asking. The proprietors Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy, be sent to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The issues are said in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest to the child, natural quiet to the mother, and health to the whole family, it is literally worth its weight in gold. Be sure and call for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Tutt's Pills.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

TUTT'S PILLS are the best remedy known to the world for Dyspepsia. They create a good appetite, cause the body to take on healthy flesh, and give tone and vigor to the whole system. They regulate the bowels, remove all obstructions, and never gripe or sicken, except when taken in too large doses. Price 25 cents. Office 35 Murray street, New York.

Tutt's Hair Dye.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS CHANGED IN A MOMENT TO A GLOSSY BLACK WITHOUT INJURING THE HAIR OR IRRITATING THE SKIN.

This Dye imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, and has the effect of washing the hair. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office 35 Murray street, New York.